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GENEALOGY COLLECTION

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*Presented by the Author to the Rev. Mr. Watson Rector of Stockport.*

**Greville**, (CHARLES CAVENDISH FULKE,) a British author, born April 2, 1794. He was a near relative of the Earl of Warwick and the Duke of Portland. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, and was clerk of the Privy Council from 1821 to 1859. Died January 18, 1865. His "Journal of the Reigns of George IV. and William IV.," (1874,) his principal work, is a valuable source of history.

**Greville** or **Grevile**, (Sir FULKE,) Lord Brooke, an English poet and miscellaneous writer, born in Warwickshire in 1554, was distinguished by the favour of Queen Elizabeth, who made him a knight. He was appointed by King James I. under-treasurer and chancellor of the exchequer in 1615, and obtained from that monarch the castle of Warwick, (then in a ruinous condition,) which he repaired at vast expense. He was created a peer, with the title of Baron Brooke, in 1620. He was mortally wounded, in a quarrel with an old servant, in 1628. Lord Brooke was the intimate friend of Sir Philip Sidney, of whom he published a biography. He also wrote a number of poems and tragedies.

See HORACE WALPOLE, "Royal and Noble Authors;" "Biographia Britannica."

**Greville**, (ROBERT,) born in 1608, was a cousin of the preceding, whose title he inherited. He fought in the Parliamentary army, and was killed at the battle of Lichfield in 1643. Among his principal works are a "Discourse opening the Nature of the Episcopacy exercised in England," (1641,) and "The Nature of Truth."

See LODGE's "Portraits."

**Greville**, (ROBERT KAYE,) a British botanist, born in the county of Durham about 1794. He published, besides other works, "Flora Edinensis: Plants of Edinburgh," (1824,) and "The Scottish Cryptogamic Flora," (6 vols., 1822-28,) which was called by Loudon "a truly admirable work." Died in 1866.

AN

*Historical and Genealogical*  
*Account*

OF THE NOBLE

*Family of Greville*

To the TIME of

Francis, the present Earl Brooke, and Earl of Warwick

INCLUDING

*The History and Succession of the Several*  
*EARLS of WARWICK since the NORMAN CONQUEST;*

*and some Account of*

WARWICK CASTLE.



LONDON, Printed MDCCLXVI.

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T O

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
FRANCIS GREVILLE,

EARL BROOKE OF WARWICK CASTLE,

EARL OF WARWICK,

BARON BROOKE OF BEAUCHAMP'S COURT,

KNIGHT OF THE MOST ANCIENT ORDER OF  
THE THISTLE,

AND RECORDER OF THE TOWN OF WARWICK,

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h  
T H I S B O O K

IS MOST HUMBL Y INSCRIBED

BY HIS LORDSHIP'S

MOST FAITHFUL,

AND MUCH OBLIGED

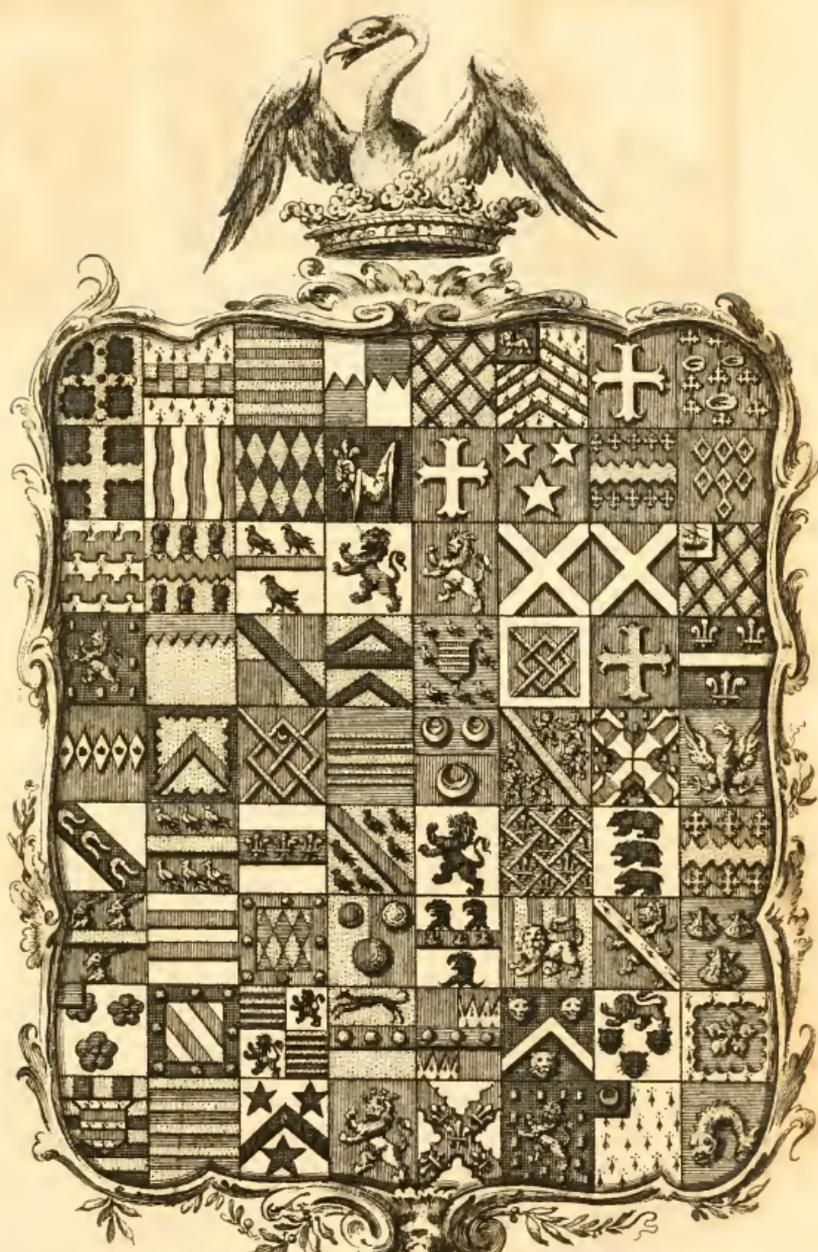
HUMBLE SERVANT,

JOSEPH EDMONDSON,

MOWBRAY HERALD.

WARWICK STREET,  
GOLDEN SQUARE,  
JULY 16, 1766.





*The Names of the Quarterings.*

- |              |               |               |               |             |                |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|----------------|
| 1 Greville   | 13 Latimer    | 25 Bulmer     | 37 D'Aumarle  | 49 Ferraby  | 61 Gattacre    |
| 2 Arden      | 14 Hanford    | 26 Middleham  | 38 Greenville | 50 Mauduit  | 62 Blyke       |
| 3 Points     | 15 Ledet      | 27 Clavering  | 39 Champernon | 51 Newburgh | 63 Filylode    |
| 4 Acton      | 16 Braybroke  | 28 Cheney     | 40 Bedgbury   | 52 Abtot    | 64 Attley      |
| 5 Willoughby | 17 Folliot    | 29 Merly      | 41 Ferrers    | 53 Wilmot   | 65 Burley      |
| 6 Orreby     | 18 Reincoourt | 30 Audley     | 42 Beauchamp  | 54 Mallet   | 66 Pembridge   |
| 7 Beke       | 19 Thvengre   | 31 Latimer    | 43 Ullet      | 55 Filchet  | 67 Grelham     |
| 8 Rosceline  | 20 Bruse      | 32 Welby      | 44 Furnivall  | 56 D'eaudon | 68 Haward      |
| 9 Ufford     | 21 Darel      | 33 Cheney     | 45 Love tot   | 57 Liff     | 69 Brocton     |
| 10 Valoines  | 22 Nevil      | 34 Stafford   | 46 Morvill    | 58 Valetort | 70 Filleworth  |
| 11 Blouit    | 23 Maldred    | 35 Maltravers | 47 Trivers    | 59 Thynne   | 71 Strode      |
| 12 Creke     | 24 Nevil      | 36 Cypherwall | 48 Engaine    | 60 Lynes    | 72 Fitz James. |





A N

# A C C O U N T

O F T H E N O B L E

# F A M I L Y

O F

# G R E V I L E.

**T**HE name of this family was anciently wrote GRAVILLE, or GREVILLE, with or without the final E, and sometimes GREVEL. Leland, in his Itinerary of England, which he wrote in the reign of Henry VIII. in the frequent mention he makes of this family, uses the two first of those names promiscuously. He says, (a) “ Sum hold opinion that the Gravilles cam originally in “ at the conquest.—(b) The veri auncient house of the “ Gravilles is at Draiton, by Banburi, in Oxfordshire. But “ there is an nother manor place of the chief stok of the “ Gravilles, caullid Milcot, yn Warwikshire, where a “ late, as at a newer, fairer, and more commodious house, “ thei used to ly at.—(c) And court rolles remayne yet

B

“ at

(a) Itin. vol. 4. part 1. fol. 16.

(c) Ibid. vol. 4. part 1.

(b) Ibid. vol. 6. fol. 19.

fol. 16.

“ at Draiton, that the Grevilles had landes ons by yere  
 “ 3300 marks.

“ And Gravilles had Knap Castel, and Bewbusch Parke,  
 “ and other landes in Southfax, by descentes of their name.

“ (d) Grevill, an ancient gent. dwelleth at Milcote, scant  
 “ a mile lower than Stratford, towards Avon ripa dextra.”

Although these and other authorities, together with the name itself, which plainly appears to be Norman, sufficiently evince the great antiquity of this family; yet the first of the Grevilles which I find mentioned on record, is in the reign of king Edward I. 1294 (e), when William Grevill died seized of the manors of Inglewait and Awaldtoftes, in the county of York; and of the office of chief forester of Galteres, with the jurisdiction there. After him was John Grevill, with whom the learned Camden begins his curious and accurate pedigree of the family, the original roll of which is in the possession of Francis, the present earl Brooke, and earl of Warwick.

JOHN GREVILL died before the 33d year of king Edward III. (f) in which year there was a plea between Margaret the wife of the said John, and Richard de Cauris and Isabel his wife, concerning the wardship of William Grevill, son and heir of the said John.

This WILLIAM GREVILL was seated at Campden\*, in Gloucestershire (g), and had issue, William his son and heir.

(d) Itin. part 2. fol. 167.

(g) Ex Stemmate, per Guil.

(e) Efc. 23. Edw. I. n. 69.

Camden.

(f) Placita, 33. Edw. III. Rot. 85.

\* Campden, commonly called Chipping Campden, is situate within the hundred of Kiftsgate, or, as it is called in Domesday, Witelais hundred, in the county of Gloucester. It took the name of Campden from a camp there, near the place where a battle was fought between the Britons and the Saxons [1].

[1] Atkins's Antiquities of Gloucester, in loco.

heir. They were both living in the 21st year of king Richard II. and being wrote William Grevel of Campden, the one lent the king 200 marks, and the other 100 marks, great sums in those days. On the 10th of August, 1397 (h), the king acknowledges the receipt of the said loan from them, and promises payment thereof in the Quindenes of Easter then next. The year after, this last William having purchased the manor of Milcote in Warwickshire, of sir Walter Beauchamp, knight, he, to strengthen his title, obtained a release, bearing date at Milcote, on the 5th day of November, in the 22d year of king Richard II. (i) from William de Peto, cousin and heir to Geffery de Langley, whose right it was, in the reign of king Edward III. and being so possessed thereof, entailed it by fine, in the 2d year of king Henry IV. (k) on the issue male of his body, by Joan then his wife, and for want of such issue, upon John, and Lodowick, his sons by Margaret his first wife, and the issue male of their bodies successively, with remainder to his own right heirs. He died in the 3d year of king Henry IV. and consonant to the orders in his last will (l), was buried in the church of the blessed Virgin Mary of Campden, in which church his monument still remains (m). By his last will and testament, bearing date at Campden, April 2d, 1401, and proved in the year following, he bequeathed to that church, 100 marks towards its repairs, and 200l. to maintain four chaplains to say mass therein, during the ten following years, for his soul and the souls of all his ancestors. He bequeaths his manors, lands, &c. to Joan his wife, John Grevill his son, and Richard Brothell, his executors; and appoints sir Roger Hatton, abbot of Evesham, and sir William Bradley, supervisors. The said Joan, his second wife (n), was sister and heir of sir Phi-

B 2

lip

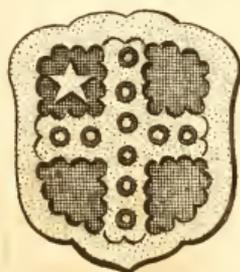
(h) Rymer's Fœdera, tom. 8. (l) Ex Registr. voc. Arundell, p. 9. and 10. vol. 1. fol. 183.

(i) Dugdale's Antiq. of Warwickshire, 1st edit. p. 529, 530. (m) Atkins's Gloucestershire,

(k) Rot. Fin. 2 Hen. IV. m. 5. (n) Efc. 28. Hen. VI.

lip Thornbury, knight, and lived a long time after him. But this lady having brought him no fons, the entail before mentioned took place, with regard to John, his son and heir, and Lodowick, whom he had by Margaret his first wife (o), by whom he likewise had issue two daughters; Mary, married to John Gifford, of Harpre, esquire; and Alice, married to Edmond Ludlow, esquire.

JOHN GREVILLE, eldest son and heir of the last mentioned William, resided also (p) at Campden, and being (q) sheriff of Gloucestershire, and the Marches



Grevill

of Wales, in the 6th year of king Henry IV. bore for his arms (r), sable, upon a cross engrailed, within the like border, or, ten annulets of the second, with a mullet of five points in the dexter quarter. In the 8th year of king Henry V. he obtained the king's pardon for all transgressions (s), in that he, and

Sibil his wife, daughter and heir of sir Robert Corbet, knight, deceased, had entered on the lands and tenements which Joan, the wife of the said sir Robert, held in dower. Sibil, his wife, dying soon after without issue, he married (t) Joyce, daughter of sir Walter Cokesey, knight, and sister and heir to Hugh Cokesey; and by her he had issue John, his son and heir.

This JOHN GREVILLE resided at Cherlton Regis, in the county of Gloucester; and was (u) chose one of the knights for that shire, in the second year of king Henry V. as also in  
four

(o) Ex Stemmate, per Camden, præd. (s) Pat. 8. Hen. V. m. 14.

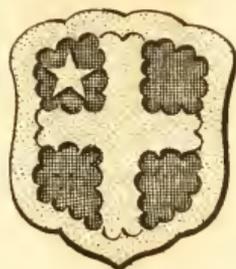
(p) Rot. Fin. 6. Hen. IV. m. 29. (t) Camden, ut antea.

(q) Ibid.

(u) Pryn's Brevia Parl. part 1. p. 113. and part 4. p. 503.

(r) Dugdale, Baron. p. 530.

four other parliaments, viz. from the last of king Henry V. to the thirteenth of king Henry VI. On the death of Joan, his grand-father's second wife, in the 28th year of king Henry VI. he became possessed of the manor of Milcote, which she held during her life; and thereupon made that seat his principal residence (w). He was in the commission of the peace for the county of Warwick, and (x) sheriff of that and Leicestershire, in the first year of king Edward IV. In the fifth year of that reign (y) he had the honour of knighthood conferred on him; and in the 13th of king Edward IV. (z) had livery of the lands which descended to him by the death of his mother. The same year he was sheriff (a) of Warwickshire and Leicestershire; as also a third time, in the 17th year of king Edward IV. He bore the same arms as his father did, excepting the annulets upon the cross, as appears by his picture, together with that of his wife, both kneeling in their surcoats of arms, in the east window of the parish church at Binton, in Warwickshire (b). He departed this life on the 6th day of August, in the 20th year of Edward IV. and, pursuant to the directions given in his last will (c), was buried in St. Ann's chapel in the church of Weston upon Avon (d). By Joan his wife, daughter of William Scote, he left issue Thomas, his only son and heir; as also two daughters, Ann and Margaret, both of whom died without issue.



Grevill  
*of Milcote*

### THOMAS

- (w) Pat. ab an. 39. Hen. VI. usq. 7. Edw. IV. in d. (a) Ibid. m. 30. and 17 Edw. IV. m. 11.
- (x) Rot. Fin. 1. Edw. IV. m. 32. (b) Dugdale's Warwicksh. p. 536.
- (y) Pat. 5. Edw. IV. p. 1. in d. (c) Lib. 3. Test. in Regist. Episc. Wigorn. fol. 24.
- (z) Rot. Fin. 13. Edw. IV. m. 30. (d) Ibid. lib. 3. f. 24.

THOMAS GREVILLE, only son and heir of the above-mentioned John, was (e) twenty-six years of age at the decease of his father. He assumed the name of Cokesey in respect of the inheritance he enjoyed by descent from his grand-mother, and having livery of his father's lands, made Milcote his chief residence. In the same year, 20 Edward IV. (f) he was constituted sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire, and at the coronation of king Henry VII. (g) was one of the knights of the Bath then created. The next year, 2 Hen. VII. he was made (h) a knight banneret, for his valiant behaviour in the battle of Stoke. In the 4th year of king Henry VII. he was (i) one of the commissioners of array in the county of Warwick, for sending archers, &c. into Britany, for relief of that dutchy, and the year after, was constituted (k) one of the justices for jail delivery in Warwickshire. In the 6th year of king Henry VII. he was a commissioner (l) for arraying of men in defence of this realm, then in danger of an invasion from Charles IX. king of France; and in the commission of the peace for the county of Warwick, from that time until his decease (m). This sir Thomas (n) died in the 14th year of king Henry VII. (o) leaving no issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter to William lord Herbert: whereupon Robert Russell and Robert Winter were found to be his cousins and heirs, and inherited the lands of the Cokeseys; but by force of the entail made in the 2d year of king Henry IV. the manor of Milcote, and other manors and lands of the Grevilles, resorted to John Greville, great grand-child to Lodowick, second son to William Greville, of Campden.

This

- |                                  |                                    |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (e) Efc. 20. Edw. IV. n. 72.     | (k) Pat. 5. Hen. VII. p. 1. m. 18. |
| (f) Rot. Fin. 20. Edw. IV. m. 3. | (l) Pat. 6. Hen. VII. m. 5.        |
| (g) MS. Nom. Equit. in Bibl.     | (m) Pat. 6, 7, &c. Hen. VII.       |
| Cotton. Claudius, c. 3. p. 11.   | (n) Lilly's Pedigree of Nobility,  |
| (h) Ibid. p. 14.                 | MS. p. 81, 82.                     |
| (i) Pat. 4. Hen. VII. m. 20.     | (o) Pat. 15. Hen. VII. p. 1. m. 4. |

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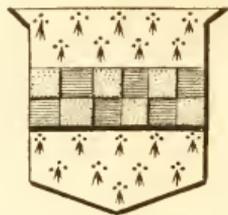


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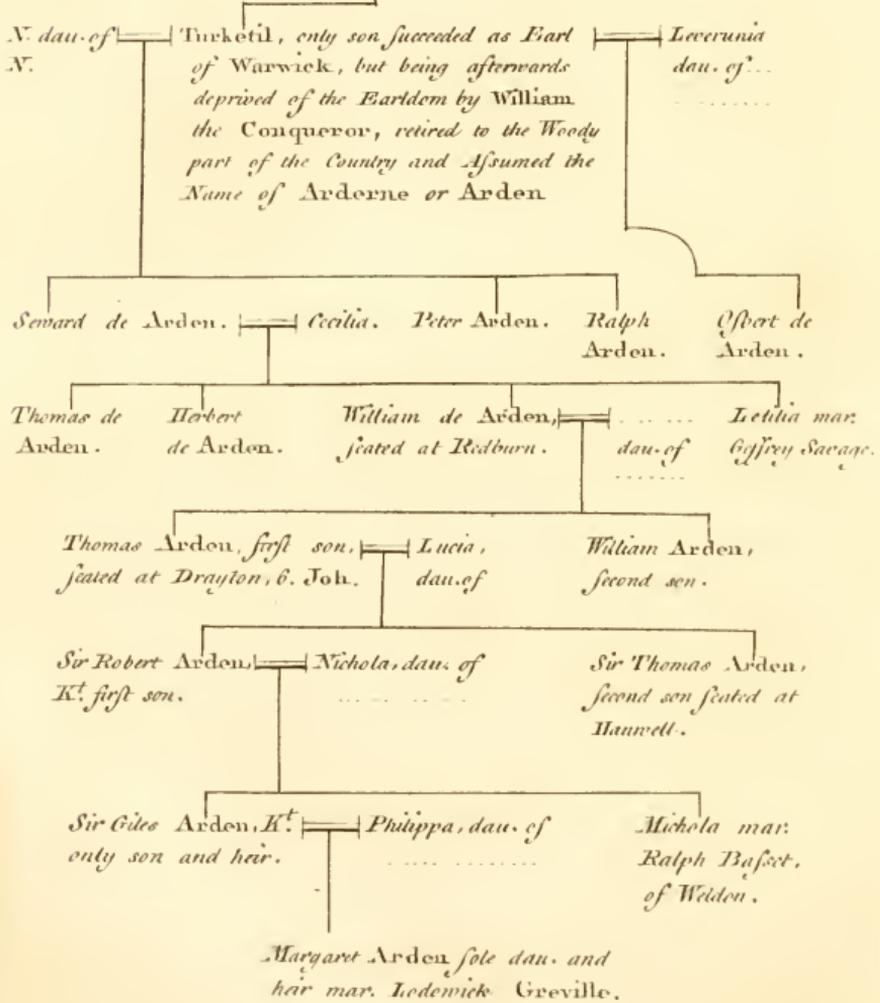
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# The Genealogical Table of Margaret Arden, Wife of Lodowick Greville.



Alwin *Officiary* Earl of Warwick *Temp. Edw. Conf.*



This LODOWICK or LEWIS GREVILLE married (p) Margaret, the only daughter and heir of sir Giles Arderne, or Ardene, of Drayton, near Banbury in Oxfordshire, knight, by Philippa his wife, who was also a considerable heiress; and which sir Giles Ardene was lineally descended from TURCHITIL DE WARWICK, earl of Warwick at the time of the conquest, as the annexed table sheweth. In consequence of this marriage Lodowick (q) settled at Drayton, the ancient seat of his wife's family; and being thus possessed of that rich inheritance, added to his own paternal estate, which had been greatly augmented by part of the possessions of the lords Dinan or Dinham, he raised this branch of the family of Greville to so eminent a degree, that Leland, as we mentioned before, says they were at length possessed of 3300 marks per annum. But this great estate, as Leland further informs us, by the fraud of one Somerton, to whom it came to be bequeathed in trust, without a proper declaration of uses, and by the extravagance of the grand-father of the Grevilles of Drayton, who lived in the time of king Henry VIII. came to be reduced to 400 marks per annum. This Lodowick died on the 28th of August, 1438, and was buried at Drayton (r). He left issue four sons, viz. William, his heir; Richard, who was knight for (s) Oxfordshire in the 8th year of king Henry V.; Robert (t); and John (u), from whom the GREVILLES of Lemington\* in Gloucestershire derive their descent.

WILLIAM GREVILLE, the heir of Lodowick, was also seated at Drayton. He married (x) Anne, daughter of sir Robert Frances, of Formark, in the county of Derby, knight, and departing

(p) Ex Stem. per Camden & (s) Pryn's Brev. Parl. part. 1.  
Lilly, p. 82. 125.

(q) Itin. vol. 4. part 1. fol. 16. (t) Ex collect. Tho. Mellor.  
and 17. (u) Camden.

(r) Ib. fol. 17. & inscript. tumuli. (x) Camden, ut antea.

\* In the upper part of Tewksbury hundred, three miles distant, south-east, from Campden.

departing (y) this life in the 19th year of king Henry VII. was succeeded by Ralph, his son and heir.

This RALPH GREVILLE took to wife Margaret, (z) daughter and coheir of Thomas Poyntz, of Frampton-Cottell, in the county of Gloucester, esquire; and as, by this marriage, the Grevilles his descendants have the right of quartering the arms of no less than five ancient and honourable families, viz. of Poyntz, Bardolph, Mallet, Clanebow, and Acton, it will not be improper to deduce the pedigree of that lady.

Osbert Fitz Ponz, Poins, Poynz, or Poyntz as it was afterwards written, was, in the reign of king Stephen, possessed of a fair estate in the county of Gloucester (a). He left issue Hugh Poyntz, whose only son and heir Hugh, having married Maud, one of the daughters and coheirs of Hugh lord Bardolf (b), by her was father of Nicholas Poyntz. This Nicholas Poyntz, together with Hugh his only son, took part with the rebellious barons against king John; for which, in the 17th year of that king, they were disseized of their lands, then lying in the counties of Somerset, Dorset and Gloucester. (c) Nicholas in the following year returned to his obedience, and obtained restitution of his lands (d). In the third year of king Henry III. he, together with Joane his wife, had the king's licence for a weekly market at his manor of Amphill in Bedfordshire (e), soon after which he died (f). But Hugh continuing in his disloyalty, was kept prisoner in the castle of Bristol, and dying the year after his father, left issue by Helewise (g) his wife, daughter of William, and sister and coheir of William Mallet, of Cory Mallet, in the county of Somerset, Nicholas Poyntz, his son and heir, then in his minority.

This

(y) Dugdale, p. 534.

(z) Camden, ut antea.

(a) Segar's Baronage, MS.

(b) Ib. and Harris's Hist. of  
Kent.

(c) Rot. Clauf. 17. Joh.

(d) Rot. Clauf. 18. Joh.

(e) Rot. Fin. 3. Hen. III. m. 9.

(f) Rot. Fin. 4. Hen. III.

(g) Rot. Clauf. 5. Hen. III.

This Nicholas, in the 43d year of king Henry III. took part with the rebellious barons, then in arms against the king (h); and departed this life, in the first year of king Edward I. seized of the manor of Hoo in Kent, part of the possessions of his maternal great grand-father Hugh lord Bardolf (i), as also of the manor of Cory Mallet in Somersetshire, the moiety of the manor of Bollingham in Cambridgehire, and of the manors of Sutton in Dorsetshire, and Tokington in Gloucestershire, leaving Hugh, his son and heir, at that time twenty-one years of age (k).

This Hugh Poyntz was summoned to parliament by the title of Lord Poyntz, Baron of Cory Mallet, from the 23d of June, in the 23d year of king Edward I. until the first year of king Edward II. in which year he died, leaving Nicholas, his son and heir, then thirty years of age (l).

Nicholas Poyntz was likewise summoned to parliament in the 2d, 3d, and 4th years of king Edward II. He married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Eudo la Zouch by Milicent de Montalt, sister and heir of George de Cantelupe baron of Bergavenny, and widow of John de Montalt. By her he had a son, Hugh, from whose second son the Poyntz's of Gloucestershire were descended. He married secondly Maud (m), sister and heir of sir John Acton, of Iron-Acton in the county of Gloucester, knight; by whom he had a son, John Poyntz, seated at Iron-Acton aforesaid. This John Poyntz married Elizabeth, daughter of Philip Clanebow, and one of the cousins and heirs of Thomas Clanebow; by whom he had a son, Robert: which Robert Poyntz, of Iron-Acton, married Catherine, daughter of Thomas Berkley, alias Fitz-Nicholas, of Ticknam; and by her left a son, Thomas Poyntz, of Frampton-Cottell; whose daughter and coheir Margaret was married to the aforesaid

C

Ralph

(h) Esch. 43. Hen. III.

(l) Esch. 2. Edw. II.

(i) Harris's Hist. of Kent.

(m) Camden, ut antea.

(k) Esch. 1. Edw. I.

Ralph Greville, who by her had issue John, his only son and heir.

This JOHN GREVILLE, on the death of sir Thomas Greville, alias Cooksey, in the 14th year of Henry VII. as afore-said, succeeded to the lordship and manor of Milcote, and other the ancient demesnes of the Grevilles. In the 15th year of king Henry VII. (n) he was one of the justices for the jail-delivery at Warwick (o), and also in the commission of the peace for that county. He married (p) Jane, daughter of sir Humphry Forster, of Harpeden, knight, and by her had issue one daughter, Maria, who married Robert Somerville, esquire; and two sons, viz. Edward, his eldest son and heir; and Robert (q), who left two daughters his coheirs, viz. Dorothy, wife of Edward Morgan, esquire; and Anne, married to Thomas Nevill, esquire.

EDWARD GREVILLE, the first son, was in the commission of the peace for Warwickshire in the 1st year of king Henry VIII. In the 5th year of king Henry VIII. he was present at the siege of Teroven, and at the battle that ensued, called by our historians the battle of Spurs, from the swiftness of the French in running away (r); and having afterwards assisted at the storming of Tournay, he in reward for his valiant behaviour received the honour of knighthood, on the 13th of October, 1513. In the 12th year of king Henry VIII. he was one of the knights (s) appointed to attend the king and queen to Canterbury, and from thence to Calais and Guisnes, to the meeting with the French king; every one of that degree having a chaplain, eleven servants, and eight horses. In the 13th year of king Henry VIII. he obtained the wardship of Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs, and at last the  
sole

(n) Pat. 15. Hen. VII. m. 14.

(o) Dugdale.

(p) Camden.

(q) Ibid.

(r) MS. Claud. c. 3. in Bibl. Cot.

(s) MS. Not. B. 5. in Bibl. Joh. Anstis, arm. nup. gart. reg. arm. et Rymer's Fœdera, tom. 13. p. 710, & seq.

sole heir of Edward Willoughby, only son of Robert Willoughby lord Brooke. This grant, in its consequences, greatly contributed to aggrandise his family, as will appear from what afterwards followeth. He married Anne, daughter of Robert Denton, of Armesden, in the county of Bucks, esquire (t); by whom he had four sons, viz. John, his eldest son and heir; Fulke, his second son, of whose posterity I am principally to treat; and Thomas and Edward, both of whom died without issue. He departed this life in the 20th year of king Henry VIII. and was buried in St. Anne's chapel, in the church of Weston upon Avon, according to the appointment of his will.

JOHN GREVILLE, of Milcote and Drayton, eldest son of the before-mentioned sir Edward Greville, was one of the knights for the county of Warwick in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. and being knighted at the coronation of king Edward VI. died on the 25th of November, in the following year, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of John Spencer, of Hodnet, esquire, an only son, Edward, who was afterwards knighted.

This sir EDWARD GREVILLE of Milcote (u) married Margaret, daughter and coheir of William Willington, of Burleston, in the county of Warwick; by whom he had Lodowick, his only son; which Lodowick, having married Thomasin, daughter of sir William Peters, knight, left issue Edward, his only son and heir, who was knighted.

This sir EDWARD GREVILLE of Milcote (w) married Joane, daughter of sir Thomas Bromley, chancellor of England, and by her had issue John, his only son, and seven daughters, viz. Margaret, married to sir Arthur Ingram, knight; Catherine, the wife of — Ingram, esquire; Joyce, married to William Whitacre, esquire; a second Margaret, married to Edward Pennel, esquire; and Jane, Elizabeth, and Constance, who died unmarried. His son John dying unmarried in his

(t) Camden, ut antea,

(u) Ibid.

(w) Ibid.

father's life-time, fir Edward fold his whole estate to Lionell Cranfield, earl of Middlefex; and thus the elder branch of the family of Greville of Milcote came to be extinct (x).

I now return to Fulke, second son to fir Edward Greville, and brother to fir John Greville aforefaid. This Fulke had for wife Elizabeth before mentioned, the ward of his father, one of the greateft heireffes then in England; and by her had a numerous iffue. Before I treat of him, and of the offspring of this marriage, it may not be improper to give a particular account of the defcent of this lady, from whom the family of the Grevilles inherited a very large estate, and partook of the nobleft blood in England. She was not only fole heir of the family of Willoughby of Brooke by her father, but by her grand-mother was defcended from the old earls of Warwick, and was heir to one of the moft confiderable branches of that illuftrious family. I fhall therefore go back to the time when the houfe of Warwick flourifhed.

In this family, which gave a fucceffion of earls for upwards of four hundred years, and fell at laft by its own weight, the reader will have a remarkable inftance of the dignity, wealth, and power of the ancient Englifh nobility, as well as of the uncertainty of human grandeur.

In order to make the digreffion more entertaining to the curious reader, and to throw light upon the fubject in hand, I fhall begin with a fhort hiftorical review of the old earls of Warwick, fo well known in Englifh hiftory.

J. Roffe, or Rous, the noted Warwickfhire antiquary, who died in the year 1491 (y), not only affures us that Warwick hath had its earls ever fince the reign of the renowned king Arthur, in whole time, as he gravely afferts, Arthgal, or Artigalth, firft enjoyed that honour; but likewife furnifhes

us

(x) MSS. penes Francifc. comit. (y) Leland's Itin. and Tanner's  
Brooke et Warwick. Bibliotheca Britannica,

us with a list and historical account of the several succeeding earls, taken from the antient British chronicles (z): and in this he is partly followed by sir William Dugdale in his Antiquities of Warwickshire. The former part of Rous's work favours so much of fable and romance, that little or no credit can be given thereto: and it is certain that, although Warwick, as well as other counties, had its earls in the period preceding the invasion of this island by William duke of Normandy, yet those earls were no more than either fiduciary vicecomites, or substitutes to the earls of Mercia, within whose earldom Warwickshire was included; or immediate officers to the king; and had not in themselves any absolute jurisdiction: neither did they in their own right possess the castle and town of Warwick\*, or receive the third penny of the county, as would have been the case had they been earls in fee.

At the time of the conquest, TURCHILL, who had then lately succeeded his father Alwine as earl or vicecomes of Warwick, had large possessions in that and the neighbouring counties. Although he was a nobleman of great note and power, yet he did not give any assistance to Harold in his opposition to duke William; for which reason that conqueror not only suffered him to continue in quiet possession of his vast estates, all which he enjoyed during his life †; but also employed

(z) Printed by Mr. Herne, in Vitæ & Regni Ric. II. Oxon. the Appendix to the Historia 1729. 8vo.

\* It appears by Domesday-book, that the borough of Warwick, in the time of Edward the Confessor, answered a certain yearly ferm to the king; and that the castle belonged to the king, as a special strong-hold for the defence of all those midland parts of the kingdom; and that Turchill was no more than governor thereof for the king.

† At the time of making the general survey called Domesday-book this Turchill possessed the following estates in the county of Warwick, viz. Curdworth, Bikenhull, Caldecote, Rodburn, Causton,

ployed him to enlarge and fortify the castle and town of Warwick (a), although he soon after deprived him of the earldom.

William the Conqueror having thus caused the town of Warwick to be fortified with a ditch and gates (b), and the castle to be repaired and enlarged \*, which until that time consisted of little more than the fortification, called the Dungeon, built in the year 915, by order of Ethelfleda, daughter of king Alfred, upon an hill of earth artificially raised near the river side (c), committed the custody of that strong place to HENRY DE NEWBURGH, whom he had then lately advanced to the dignity of EARL OF WARWICK, and annexed to the earldom and castle, the manor of Warwick with its appurtenances, which was then in the crown, and included the royalty of the (d) borough †.

Soon

(a) J. Rous.

(b) Rous, p. 107.

(c) J. Rous, W. Malmſburiensis.

(d) J. Rous, Dugdale's Baronage,

Ord. Vitalis.

Causton, Birdingbury, Minworth, Wolfhamcote, Ricton, Napton, Fleckno, Hodenhill, Willoughby, Pakington, Langdone, Mackstoke, Merſton, Bilton, Walcote, Shukborow, Elmedone, Doſthill, Wigenshille, Whiteacre, Newton-Holme, Church-Over, Bereheſtone, Badſley-Endfor, Aſhow, Harbury, Bagington, Bixley, Lodbroke, Weſton, Brandon, Lillington, Radford, Rotley, Compton-Winyate, Miton, Wimpſton, Bericote, Fulredy, Etendone, Cheſterton, Coughton, and Nun-Eaton.

\* For enlarging this fortification twenty-fix houſes, belonging to the abbot of Coventry, were deſtroyed. J. Rous, p. 107.

† The firſt building of Warwick is by Nennius and Rous attributed to Gutheline, or, as ſome writers call him, Kimbeline, a Britiſh prince [1]; in whoſe time, as they affirm, it was called Caer-Guth-Leon, or Caer-Leon, and afterwards Caer-Guaruic; names

Soon after the death of the Conqueror, William Rufus, his successor, enriched this new-created earl with the greatest part of

names which Rous derives from Gwayr, a British prince, and Matthew Paris [2] from Waremund; but the learned Camden inclines to think that those names are derived from Guarth, a British word which signifies Præsidium, a Fortrefs. This place often suffered by the devastations of the Picts and other barbarous nations, and at length was destroyed by the Danes; in which ruinous condition it remained till the renowned lady Ethelfleda, daughter to king Alfred, who had the whole earldom of Mercia given to her by her father on her marriage with the noble Ethelred, repaired its ruins, and in the year of Christ 905. made a strong fortification here, called the Dungeon, for resistance of the enemy, upon an hill of earth artificially raised near the river side, as is yet to be seen on the west side of the castle; which place being about the midst of the Mercian territories, and a fort so considerable in respect of its natural situation, was of great importance for securing the peace of all those parts. At the Norman invasion it was in a flourishing state, and a borough containing 261 houses, whereof 130 were possessed by the king, 112 by his barons, and the rest, being nineteen, by so many burgeses, who enjoyed them with soc, and sac, and all customs as they did in Edward the Confessor's days: twelve of them were by tenure, as appears from Domesday-book, to accompany the king in his wars. He who, on warning, did not go, was fined 100 s. to the king; but if the king crossed the seas against an enemy, then they were either to send him four butsueins, (mariners) or, in lieu of them, four pounds in deniers [3]. Within the precincts of the castle stood a church, dedicated to the honour of All Saints, first founded, as J. Rous says, in the time of the Britons. This church had divers customs and privileges belonging to it, as appears by a charter of king Henry I. dated at Woodstock, whereby he confirmed them, as also judicia ferri et aquæ, i. e. fire and water ordeal, in as ample a manner as that church was wont to have them in Edward the Confessor's time; but afterwards Simon, bishop of Worcester, anno 1125, united this church to the collegiate church of St. Mary in Warwick, founded by Roger earl of Warwick [4].

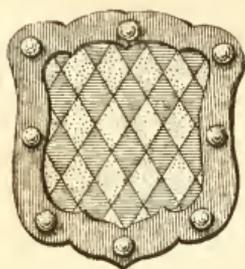
[2] Historia, Lib. 1.

[3] Lib. Domesday.

[4] Monast. Angl. tom. 3. p. 29.  
& 30. Tanner's Notitia Monast.

of the inheritance of Turchill de Warwick. The Bear and Ragged-Staff, which had been the device or ensign of Turchill's family from before the time of his ancestor, Guy earl of Warwick, so famous for his feats of chivalry in the Saxon age, was, on the grant of this inheritance (e), assumed by the new earl as the ensign of his family; and hence it became the remarkable badge of the successive earls of Warwick, through the lines of NEWBURGH, BEAUCHAMP, NEVIL, PLANTAGENET, and DUDLEY, as it now also is of the present EARL OF WARWICK; and when supporters came in use, it was likewise in that shape added to their arms.

This HENRY DE NEWBURGH, earl of Warwick, who took his surname from the castle of Newburgh in Normandy, the place of his birth, was second son of Roger de Beaumont, lord of Pontandemer, Preaux, &c.



*Henry de Newburgh.  
Earl of Warwick.*

attended William the Conqueror into England, and was, as the annexed table sheweth, lineally descended from Bernard, a Saxon nobleman, who coming into Denmark, and joining Rollo, afterwards the first duke of Normandy, in his expedition against

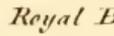
France, soon became his chief counsellor, and second in command to him in his descent upon that kingdom (f). On the quarrel between king William the Conqueror and his son Robert Curthose, this Henry was one of those great men, who in the year 1081, effected the reconciliation between them, and having strictly adhered to the interest of Henry, the king's fourth and youngest son, with whom he had constantly lived in the strictest intimacy, was by his industry and authority the chief instrument in advancing that prince to the throne, upon the death of his brother

(e) Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire, p. 298.

(f) Wace's Cronicon Beccensis Abbatiae. Segar's Baronagium Genealogicum.

P. 28

*A Genealogical Table of the Descent of  
Henry Newburgh Earl of Warwick.*

Bernard a Nobleman of the  de Sprot. of the  
Blood Royal of Saxony Anno 876.  Royal Blood of Burgundy.

Torsf surnamed the Rich, only son,  Ertemberga de Briquetec.

Tourounde or Turulph,  Veva, or  
Lord of Pontandemer,  
Torville, Torcy, Pentan-  
tou, and Bourgetroude.

Veva, or  
Duceline,  
Sister of  
Guuncra,  
Wife of  
Rich. II. D of  
Normandy.

Turchetil, from whom  
the Earl of Harcourt  
in England, & the Duke  
de Harcourt in France,  
derive their descent.

Humphrey  Albreda  
de Vetulis  
first son.

de la Haye.

Herbrand,

Gilbert.

Richard,

Ilbert,

and  
Josceline.

Robert de Beaumont,  
first son. Killed by  
Roger le Clare,  
Unmarried.

Roger de Beaumont,  
surnamed Barbatus,  
second son.

 Adeline, dau.  
of Walleraus &  
Sister and heir,  
of Hugh, Earl  
of Meullent.

Robert de Beaumont,  
Earl of Meullent in  
right of his Mother.  
From him the Ancient  
Earls of Worcester and  
Leicester derived their  
Descent.

Henry de Beaumont, second son assumed the  
Name of Newburgh, and was advanced by  
William the Conqueror, to the Earldom of  
Warwick.



ther William Rufus (g). In the reign of Henry I. he, in imitation of that king, who made a park at Woodstock, began making Wedgenock-Park, about two miles from his castle at Warwick. Whether it was finished by himself, or his successors, is not certain; but he was soon imitated in this piece of magnificence by others; and hence the waste of lands, for parks, became so frequent in after-ages, among the nobility in England. The same earl founded, on the north side of the town of Warwick, an hospital, or priory\*, for canons regular, in honour of the Holy Sepulchre, and of that order, causing it to be built on the same spot where the ancient parochial church of St. Helen formerly stood (h). He also endowed the church of our Lady, in Warwick, with several tithes and lands for prebends, intending to have made it collegiate, and to unite the church of All Saints in the castle to it; but died before he could complete it (i). By Margaret his wife, who some writers say (k) was the daughter of Rotrode earl of Perch, but, according to others, sister of Rotrode, and daughter of Arnulph de Hesding earl of Perch (l), he had two daughters, and five sons, viz. Roger, who succeeded him in the earldom; Henry; Geoffrey; Rotrode, bishop of Eureux; and Robert, who was sewer and justice of the dukedom of Normandy. He died in the 23d year of Henry III. 1123, and was interred in the abbey of Preaux in Normandy (m).

## D

## ROGER

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (g) Ord. Vitalis. W. Malmſbur. Knighton.  | (l) Segar's Bar. Mills's Catal. of Honour. Regist. de Pipwell in Com. Northamp. |
| (h) Dug. Monast. Tanner's Notitia Monast. | (m) Vide Wilkins's Leges Anglo-Saxonice.  |
| (i) Ibid.                                 |   |
| (k) Ord. Vitalis. Dugdale.                |   |

\* This priory, at the general dissolution, consisted of a prior, and two or three poor religious, who were endowed with 41l. 10s. 2d. per annum, according to Dugdale, or, as Speed says, 49l. 13s. 6d. The scite of this priory was granted, in the 38th year of Henry VIII. to Thomas Hawkins, alias Fisher.

ROGER DE NEWBURGH, the second earl of Warwick, was a witness to king Stephen's laws (n), and was one of those who adhered to Maud the empress against that king. He is reputed to have conquered Gowerland in Wales, which his posterity for long time afterwards enjoyed; and wherein he founded a priory at Llangonith, which he dedicated to St. Kenned, and annexed as a cell to the abbey of St. Taurinus, at Eureux in Normandy (o). He perfected the foundation of the priory begun by his father, and founded the collegiate church of our Lady at Warwick; as also the hospital of St. Michael for lepers there\*, and the house of the Templers (p) beyond the bridge. Having made very large grants and concessions to divers other religious houses and churches, as also having frequently visited the Holy Land, he was esteemed a devout and pious man (q). This earl having married Gundrede, daughter to William earl of Warren, and sister by the mother's side to Walleran earl of Meullent and Worcester (r), died in the 18th year of king Stephen, 1153, leaving three sons; William and Walleran, who were successively earls of Warwick; and Henry, who died without issue; as also a daughter, Agnes, married to Geoffrey de Clinton, the king's chamberlain. Henry, the third son, had for his patrimony Gowerland in Wales; but, on his death without issue, it came to the earl his brother (s).

## WILLIAM

(n) Rous.

(q) J. Rous.

(o) Dugdale's Baron. Tanner's  
Notitia Monastica.

(r) Baronagium Genealogicum.

(s) J. Rous.

(p) Ibid.

\* This hospital stood at the lower end of Slatford-street. At the time of the dissolution of religious houses it was valued at 10l. 19s. 10d. over and above all reprises. It is still kept up for eight poor women [1].

WILLIAM DE NEWBURGH, third earl of Warwick, on the affessment of the aid for marrying the king's daughter in the 12th year of king Henry II. certified the number of his knights fees to be 105, and half a knight's fee. In the 20th year of the same king he procured an addition of two knights to the five knights and ten serjeants, who before kept guard in the mote of Warwick castle (t), and appears to have lived in a splendour equal to that of any of his ancestors\*. However, he distinguished himself chiefly by his pious donations.

(t) Mag. Rot. 20. Hen. II. Rot. 10. b.

\* In those early times the greater barons affected to approach so near to royalty, that, in imitation of kings, they used the phrase *MAGISTRAM SERJANTERIAM* for the principal offices of their household; a notable instance of which, among others, we have in this earl, whose grant to Alan, his cook, of the *CAPITALE MINISTERIUM* of his kitchen, to hold by hereditary right of him and his heirs, as it may not be unacceptable to the readers, is here subjoined.

“ *Willielmus comes Warr. omnibus baronibus & burgenfibus,*  
 “ *& omnibus hominibus fuis, Francis & Anglis, falutem. Sciant*  
 “ *tam futuri quam præfentes, me concessiffè & dediffè Alano Coco*  
 “ *meo, filio Ricardi Coci, unum officium in domo meâ, videlicet,*  
 “ *capitale ministerium coquinæ meæ, quod dicitur Magifter Cocus,*  
 “ *quod Ricardus pater ejus habuit in domo patris mei, & in meâ, &c.*  
 “ *& unam virgatam terræ in Cotâ, cum omnibus aliis terris quas*  
 “ *prædictus Ricardus, pater ipfius Alani, habuit in burgo meo de*  
 “ *Warrewico, & extra. Concessi etiam prædicto Alano, & hæredi-*  
 “ *bus fuis, ut licitè curiam fuam teneat de omnibus propriis homi-*  
 “ *nibus fuis, quos Ricardus pater ejus habuit in Wodelowe & in*  
 “ *Warrewico, sine aliquâ contradicthione mei vel hæredum meorum :*  
 “ *et tolloneum de illis accipiat, quodcunque mercimonium vendant*  
 “ *vel emant in prædicto burgo de Warrewico. Quare volo, & firmi-*  
 “ *tèr ftatuo, quatenus prædictus Alanus & hæredes fui habeant &*  
 “ *teneant prædictum ministerium, five præfatum officium, plenè &*  
 “ *integrè, cum omnibus feodis dictæ coquinæ, cum omnibus per-*  
 “ *tinentiis quæ pertinent ad Magiftrum Cocum ; fcilicet in robis &*  
 “ *in*

donations. He founded two hospitals in Warwick; the one of (u) St. John\*, the other of St. Thomas †; and having built a new church for the Templers there, bestowed upon them the manor of Shireburne, and other lands at Morton in the county of Warwick. In the 30th year of king Henry III. he went into the Holy Land, where he died on the 15th day of November, 1184. This earl was twice married; first, to Margaret d'Eivill; secondly, to Maud, one of the daughters and coheirs of William lord Percy; but leaving no issue, he was succeeded by his brother Walleran.

WALLERAN DE NEWBURGH, fourth earl of Warwick, notwithstanding his being heir to the title and estate of his brother, had not absolute possession of the earldom till the 7th year of Richard I. when he gave twenty marks to have the TERTIUM DENARIUM DE PLACITIS COMITATUS (x). Historians mention little

(u) J. Rous.

(x) Rot. Pat. 9. Ric. I.

“ in equis, sicut armigeri mei habent in domo meâ, eodem modo quo  
 “ Ricardus pater ejus habuit in domo patris mei, & in meâ, de me  
 “ & hæredibus meis, jure hæreditario, imperpetuum; & prædictam  
 “ virgatam terræ in Cotâ, cum omnibus aliis terris quas Ricardus  
 “ pater ipsius Alani habuit in burgo meo de Warrewico, & extra,  
 “ cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, &c. cum tol & team, facha &  
 “ sochnia, infangetheof, & in sokage omnia antedicta tenebit cum  
 “ omni libertate. Reddendo de jamdictis terris, &c. the earl  
 “ makes a general warranty of the said office and land hiis testibus,  
 “ Walerano fratre comitis, Hugone de Ardenâ, &c.”—Ex col-  
 lectan. MSS. Will. Dugdale, G. I. in Bib. Ashmol. Oxon. p. 521.  
 qui defumpfit, ut ait ex autographo sub sigillo.

\* This hospital stood in the north-east suburb of the town, and was founded chiefly for the entertainment of strangers and travellers; but it was continually to consist of a master or warden, two chaplains, and two poor people. At the suppression it was valued but at 20l. 3s. per annum in the whole, and was granted in the 27th year of Hen. VIII. to Anthony Stoughton.

† The site of this hospital is now unknown.

little more of him, except that he had two wives (y); Margaret, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun earl of Hereford; and Alice, daughter of John de Harecourt, and widow of John de Limeſi (z). By the former he left iſſue Henry, his ſucceſſor, and Walleran, who having obtained from his father, as his portion, the manors of Gretham and Coteſmere in Rutlandſhire, and ſundry parcels of land in the county of Worceſter, died without iſſue; alſo a daughter, Gundreda, who became a nun in the abbey of Pinley. By Alice, his ſecond wife, he had iſſue only one daughter, Alice, married to William Mau-duit, baron of Hanſlope in the county of Buckingham; which lordſhip he held by the ſerjeancy of being one of the hereditary chamberlains to the king in his exchequer (a). This earl Walleran died in the 6th year of king John, 1205.

HENRY DE NEWBURGH, fifth earl of Warwick, being in minority at the death of his father, was committed to the cuſtody of Thomas Baſſet, of Hedington near Oxford (b); and, upon an inquisition taken in the 12th and 13th years of king John, was certified to hold 107 knights fees of the king in capite (c). In the 15th year of that king he came of age, and had a ſpecial writ, directing the ſheriff of Warwickſhire to deliver unto him tertium denarium comitatûs Warewici, as his anceſtors uſed to have (d). This earl adhered to king John in his wars with the barons, notwithstanding that king, during the earl's minority, had given the ſeigniory of Gower in Wales, part of the inheritance of the Warwick family, to William de Braoſe, concerning which the ſucceeding earls had great diſputes. Upon the difference which happened between king Henry III. in the 12th year of his reign, and his brother Richard, earl of Cornwall, touching the caſtle of Berkhamſted,

(y) Rous. Rot. 7. a. 51. Hen. III. Rot.

(z) Regiſt. de Barlings, in Bib. 4. a.

Cotton. Rous.

(b) Rot. Fin. 7. Joh.

(a) Madox's Hiſt. of the Excheq. (c) Lib. Rub. Scaccar. fol. 144. b.

Paſ. commun. 33. Hen. III. (d) Rot. Clauſ. 16. Joh. m. 6.

sted, this earl, together with other barons, took up arms in support of the earl of Cornwall's claim; but the matter in dispute being compromised to the satisfaction of both parties, he was ever after firmly attached to the part of his sovereign. This Henry died in the 13th year of king Henry III. 1229 (e), leaving by his first wife, Margery, the eldest of the sisters and coheirs of Henry d'Oily, of Hoke-Norton in Oxfordshire, one son, and one daughter, viz. Thomas, who succeeded his father in the earldom; and Margery, who afterwards became heir to her brother. By his second wife, Philippa, one of the three daughters and coheirs of Thomas Basslet, of Hedington (f), he had no issue. This Philippa afterwards married Richard Seward, one of the rebellious barons against king John; but soon after was divorced from him, on account of his cruelty to her. She died about the 30th year of king Henry III. and was buried before the high altar in the monastery of Berencester, or Biffeter, in Buckinghamshire, founded by her father.

THOMAS DE NEWBURGH was of full age when his father died, and that year had livery of his lands (g), but had not seizin of the earldom until four years after (h): for at Whitfuntide, in the 17th year of king Henry III. the king then keeping his festival at Gloucester, he was girt with the sword of knighthood; as were also Roger Bigot, earl of Norfolk, and Hugh de Vere, earl of Oxford: and soon after, the king's precept, bearing date at Tewksbury, the 24th of May in the same year, came to the sheriff of the county in these terms: "Rex cinxit Thomam de Warewic cingulo comitatûs Warewici; et mandatum est vicecomiti Warwici, quod eidem comiti habere faciat de prædicto comitatu, id quod habere debet nomine Comitum Warewici, et de quo prædecessores sui comites Warwici seisciti fuerunt, tanquam ad eos pertinente, nomine Comitum  
"tatûs

(e) Rot. Fin. 13. Hen. III.

(g) Rot. Clauf. 13. Hen. III. m. 2.

(f) J. Rous.

(h) Dug. Bar. vol. 1. p. 72.

“tatús Warwici (i).” This Thomas married Ela\*, daughter of William Longespe, earl of Salisbury, base son to king Henry II. but dying without issue, on the 26th of June, in the 26th year of king Henry III. 1242, left his sister Margery heir to the earldom, and was buried at Warwick. Upon the new-building of the choir in the time of king Edward III. his monument, and divers more of his ancestors, were removed, and never set up again (k).

MARGERY DE NEWBURGH had been twice married in the life-time of her brother; first, to John Marechal, of the family of the earls of Pembroke; and secondly, by the special appointment of king Henry III. to John de Pleffetis, the king’s particular favourite†.

This

(i) Rot. Clauf. 17. Hen. III. m. 9.      (k) J. Rous.

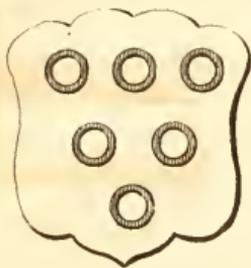
\* This Ela, countess of Warwick, was a great benefactress to the university of Oxford, to the canons of Ofeney, the nuns at Godstow, and other religious houses in Oxfordshire. She died very aged in the year 1300, and was buried before the high altar in the abbey-church of Ofeney, at the head of the tomb of Henry d’Oily, under a flat marble, on which was inlaid her portraiture in the habit of a vowess, engraved on a copper plate [1].

[1] Leland’s Itin. J. Rous.

† This John de Pleffets, or Pleffetis, came out of Normandy in the beginning of the reign of king Henry III. and having behaved with great bravery in the wars in Wales, was, in the 19th year of that king, constituted governor of the castle at Devises in Wiltshire, and also warden of the forest of Chippenham. In the 24th year of king Henry III. he served the office of sheriff for the county of Oxford, and two years after had a grant of the wardship and marriage of John Bifet, and likewise of the heirs of Nicholas Malefmaines [2].

[2] Dugdale’s Baronage, vol. 1. p. 772.

This JOHN DE PLESSETIS, in the year 1247, took upon him the title of EARL OF WARWICK, in right of his wife, conformable to a clause in a fine levied that year, between him the said John de Pleffetis, plaintiff, and William Mauduit, and Alice his wife, deforcients, for settling certain manors and lands, parcel of the earldom of Warwick, on him the said John during his life; and by which clause the said William Mauduit, and Alice his wife, did, as far in



*John de Placetis .  
Earl of Warwick .*

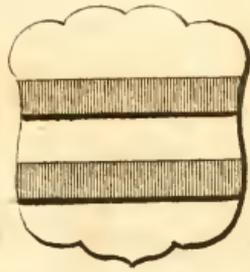
them lay, confer the said earldom on him for life, although he should have no issue by the countess his wife (1). In the month of August following, the king, in a permission given to him for felling certain oaks in the forest of Dene, affords him the title of COMES WARWICI, which after that time he constantly used. Margery his countess \* dying without children by either of her husbands, the inheritance of her family went to the issue of her aunt Alice, daughter of Walleran earl of Warwick, who had been married to William Mauduit baron of Hanflape, as above mentioned, and by whom she left a son and a daughter, to wit, William Mauduit, and Isabel. This John de Pleffetis died on the 26th day of February, in the 47th year of king Henry III. and was buried in the choir of the abbey of Missenden in Buckinghamshire (m).

WILLIAM MAUDUIT, baron of Hanflape, son and heir of Alice, the daughter of earl Walleran, as before mentioned,

(1) Fin. 31. Hen. III. Rot. Clauf. de eodem anno. See also Pat 39. Hen. III. m. 16. (m) J. Rous.

\* She was a great benefactress to the poor; and amongst other charities she bestowed on the poor of Warwick, towards their better relief for ever, a common pasture, called Clay-pits, lying on the west side of the town.

tioned, on the death of the said John de Pleffētis, became earl of Warwick, and had livery of the castle and manor of Warwick, with all the other manors and lands belonging to the family. He adhered to king Henry III. in the war with the barons, and had the misfortune to be surpris'd in his castle at Warwick, by John Gifford, governor of Kenelworth castle on the part of the barons; who demolished the walls of his castle from tower to tower, and carried him, and his countess Alice, daughter of Gilbert de Segrave, prisoners to Kenelworth, and afterwards obliged him to pay 1900 marks for his ransom (n). He died without issue, on the 8th of January, in the 52d year of king Henry III. 1267, leaving Isabel his sister at that time married to William de Beauchamp, eldest son and heir of Walkeline de Beauchamp, baron of Elmley in the county of Worcester (o), sole heir to the earldom and estate \*. His body was buried with great solemnity in the abbey of St. Peter at Westminster; but his heart was carried to Catesby in Northamptonshire, and deposited in the nunnery there (p).



*William Mauduit,  
Earl of Warwick*

At the time of the conquest the Beauchamps were considered as one of the principal families in Normandy. On

E

the

(n) Matth. Westm. J. Rous, &c.

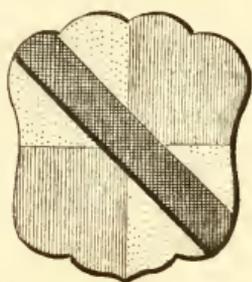
(o) Segar. Dugdale's Baron. and Warw.

(p) J. Rous.

\* This William Mauduit was the fourth baron of Hanslope, in descent from William Malduit, or Malduith, as he is called in Domesday, to whom, on his marriage with Maud the heiress of Michael de Hanslope, king Henry I. granted the barony, together with the office of chamberlain to the king in his exchequer, and all the lands belonging thereto, as well in Normandy as in England, and particularly the castle and honour of Porchestre.

the advancement of duke William to the English throne, they by his gift possessed divers considerable estates in this kingdom; and in the reign of king Henry I. were greatly enriched by the marriage of Walter de Beauchamp, with Emeline, sole daughter and heir of Urfo de Abitot, hereditary sheriff of Worcestershire: but the great accession of wealth and dignity introduced into the family by the match with Isabel, heiress of Warwick, rendered it extremely powerful, insomuch that from this remarkable period it rose, as will appear in the sequel, through a series of great men, the earls of this line, to such a pitch of grandeur, that the Beauchamps became at last almost too great for subjects.

Amongst the chief persons who came into England with William the Conqueror, was HUGH DE BEAUCHAMP (q),



*The Original Arms  
of Beauchamp.*

who, in reward of his singular services, obtained from that monarch a grant of Belinghou, or Belingham, in Hertfordshire; Linclade, Solebery, and Latebery, in Buckinghamshire; and forty-three other lordships in the county of Bedford (r). The time of the death of this Hugh is not mentioned by any of our historians; but they inform us

that he left four sons, viz. Simon, who died without issue; Paganel or Payne, who having married Rohais, daughter of Alberic de Vere justicier of England, and widow of Geffrey de Magnaville earl of Essex, became the ancestor of the Beauchamps barons of Bedford\*; Walter, of whom  
and

(q) Cronique de Normandie, (r) Ord. Vitalis. Battel Abbey  
P. 95. Roll. Lib. de Domesday.

\* The Beauchamps, barons of Bedford, were hereditary almoners to the king upon the day of his coronation [1]. The male

[1] Camden in Bedfordshire. Records of the Court of Claims.



many privileges belonging thereto. The king at the same time granted to him the castle and sheriffalty of Worcester, to hold as freely as any of his ancestors had done; and confirmed to him all the lands which he had of the gift of Adeline, widow of Urfo de Abitot.

This Walter left issue, by Emeline his wife, two sons; first, William, of whom I shall speak hereafter; secondly, Stephen, who marrying Ifolda, daughter of Robert earl Ferrers, settled at Comerse and Fairsted in Essex\*; and one daughter, Emma, married to Ralph baron of Sudley.

**WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP**, the eldest son and heir, bore the office of steward to king Henry I. as his father had done; and obtained that king's confirmation thereof, together with livery of all his lands. After the death of king Henry he adhered to the interest of the empress Maud, and on her landing in England was one of the foremost of the nobility who joined her; whereupon king Stephen dispossessed him of his estates, as also of the sheriffalty and castle of Worcester, which he gave, together with the city, to Walleran earl of Meulent (a). The empress having in the following year taken the king prisoner in the famous battle of Lincoln, she by her letters patent, bearing date at Oxford, granted and restored to this William de Beauchamp, the castle, with the outworks thereof, to hold of her in capite, together with the sheriffalty of the county, the forests, and whatever else of inheritance appertained thereunto, paying

(a) Hen. Huntingdon.

\* Stephen de Beauchamp left issue, Stephen, his only son and heir, who died without issue in the 2d year of king Richard II. and four daughters; Ifolda, who married, first, Richard de Sudbury, and secondly, Richard Fitz-John; Maud, married to William de Wasevile; Adeline, married to Ralph de Arderne; and Idonea, married to Henry de Alneto [1].

paying to her the like ferm, as his father Walter de Beauchamp, had formerly done; in consideration of which grant he covenanted to be her leige-man against all persons whatsoever, and especially against the said Walleran earl of Meulent, with whom she declared that she would make no agreement for the premises. She likewise at the same time restored to this William, the honour and castle of Tamworth, to hold as freely as Robert Despencer, brother of the before-mentioned Urso de Abitot, enjoyed the same; the manors of Beckford, Weston, and Luffenham, in Rutland; and sixty pounds per annum, English lands, for his service; the constablenesship which the said Urso de Abitot had; the office of steward to the king, which his father held of king Henry I. and all the lands and inheritances of his next ancestors who had been in arms against her, and that could not make fine with her for the same, unless some of their nearest kindred had served in war on her part (b); together with divers other considerable estates. Besides the sherriffalty of Worcestershire, which this William had by inheritance, he executed the like office for Warwickshire, in the 2d year of king Henry II. (c); for Gloucestershire, from the 3d to the 9th year of king Henry II. (d); and for Herefordshire, from the 8th until the 16th year of the same king, inclusive (e). The time of his death is uncertain; but by his wife Maud, daughter of William lord Breose of Gower, he left issue William de Beauchamp, his only son and heir.

This WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP, died in the beginning of the reign of king John; and having married Joane, daughter of sir Thomas Walerie, knight, left issue Wilikin or Walter, his only son and heir, whose wardship and marriage was granted to Robert de Beauchamp, Geoffrey de Abetoff,

(b) Dugdale's Baronage.

(c) Rot. Pip. 2. Hen. II.

(d) Rot. Pip. 3. 4. &c. Hen. II.

(e) Mag. Rot. de iisdem annis,  
Herefordseira in Wallia.

Abetoft, and William de Chenington (f); and afterwards to Roger de Mortimer, and Isabel his wife (g).

WALTER DE BEAUCHAMP, in the 17th year of king John, was appointed governor of Elmley castle, and had the custody of the county in that year (h); but falling from his allegiance, and siding with the rebellious barons, was excommunicated, and had his lands seized on. This startled him so much, that he forthwith made his peace with the king, and Gualo the pope's legate; and thereupon giving security, that he should for the future serve the king faithfully, and should not at any time withdraw from his service, he had restitution of his castle of Worcester, and the sheriffalty of that county, upon condition that he should hold them for fourteen years after the king's full age, and then should restore them to him in as good plight as he received them, if the king so pleased (i). In the 18th year of king Henry III. he was one of the barons who rebelled against that king, at the instigation of Peter de Rupibus, bishop of Winchester, on account of the numerous Poictevins brought into England; but two years after he made his atonement, and paying a fine of fifty marks, besides the PURUM REGINÆ, obtained a new grant of the sheriffalty of Worcestershire (k). By Bertha his wife, daughter of William lord Brus, he had issue two sons, Walcheline and James (l.)

WALCHELINE DE BEAUCHAMP, died in the same year with his father; and having married Joane, daughter of Roger lord Mortimer, had issue by her only one son, William, who married Isabel, sister and heir of William Mauduit, baron of Hanslope, and earl of Warwick.

ISABEL,

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (f) Mag. Rot. 11. Joh. Rot. 61.<br>Worcestre. | (i) Ex collect. MS. Will. Dugdale in Musæo Ashmol. Oxon. lib. 1. fol. 22, &c. |
| (g) Mag. Rot. 13. Joh.                        | (k) Mag. Rot. 20. Hen. III.   |
| (h) Pat. 17. Joh. m. 11.                      | (l) Segar's Baronage, MS.   |

ISABEL, upon the death of her brother without issue, became COUNTESS OF WARWICK in her own right; but having before that time entered into a holy state of life, in the nunnery at Cokehill (m) in Worcestershire\*, did not take upon her that title. Neither did William her husband, according to the custom of those times, assume the title of Earl; wherefore their eldest son, William de Beauchamp, who, as heir to his uncle, succeeded to his estate and the office of one of the chamberlains of the exchequer in fee, had the title of EARL OF WARWICK whilst his parents were living, as is evident from two passages in the testament of William the father. In one of these he styles his son William EARL OF WARWICK; and in the other, speaking of his daughter-in-law, he gives her the appellation of COUNTESS †. William the father died in the 54th year of king Henry III. 1269, and was buried in the church of the Friars Minors in Worcester; but when Isabel died, does not appear. Besides  
William

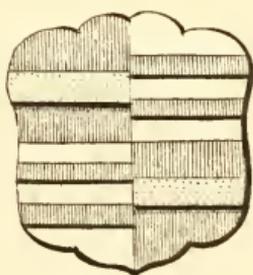
(m) J. Rous. Dugdale's Baronage.

\* Dugdale, by mistake, makes her the foundress of this nunnery. She might be styled Foundress, as having the patronage of this nunnery by descent, or perhaps as restoring it after it might have been forsaken, or as she might have been a considerable benefactress: but she could not have been the original foundress; for there is still extant, in the hands of Dr. Macro of Norfolk, a deed of William Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, confirming to the nuns of Cokehill the gift which Isabel his mother, William the earl her brother, and Walleran the earl her grand-father, who died in the 6th year of king John, made unto them, viz. the church of Nettleton. This nunnery consisted of a prioress and six white nuns: it was, at the dissolution, valued at 35l. 9s. 3d. per annum, according to Dugdale, or, as Speed says, 34l. 15s. 11d. and the site thereof was granted to Nicholas Fortescue, and Catherine his wife, whose lineal descendants now enjoy it.

† “ Item Willielmo primogenito meo, &c.—et filie meæ,  
“ COMITISSÆ UXORI SUÆ, &c.—Cætera autem bona mea  
“ commisi ordinationi & dispositioni dilectorum executorum testa-  
“ menti mei, D. Rogeri de Mortuomari, & WILLIELMI PRIMO-  
“ GENITI MEI, COMITIS WAREWICI.”

William de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, they left issue three other sons, viz. John, to whom his father gave the lordship of Holt in Worcestershire, and who was grandfather of John created Baron Beauchamp of Kidderminster, by patent, the 10th of October, 1377 †; which branch of the family ended in heirs female, from one of whom sir John Guise, of Gloucestershire, baronet, is descended ||: Walter de Beauchamp, of Powick and Alcester, of whom and his issue I shall particularly treat, as sir Fulke Grevile, the first lord Brooke, was by Elizabeth the heiress above mentioned lineally descended of him, and inherited from him the manor of Alcester: Thomas de Beauchamp, who died unmarried: and four daughters; Sarah, the wife of Richard lord Talbot; Joane, married to sir Bartholomew de Sudley; Isabel, and Sibil, both of whom died young.

WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP was, in right of his mother, EARL OF WARWICK, baron of Hanslope, and one of the chamberlains to the king in his exchequer; and in right of his father, baron of Elmley, hereditary constable of the castle of Worcester, and hereditary sheriff of that county. Upon the 9th day of February, in the 52d year of king Henry III. he did his homage, as nephew and heir to William Mauduit, the last earl of Warwick, for all the lands descended to him by his father's death (n). He distinguished himself, among



Beauchamp and  
Mauduit Quarterly.

(n) Rot. Fin. 52. Hen. III. m. 9.

† The last baron Beauchamp of Kidderminster died in the 8th year of king Henry V. leaving Margaret, his sole daughter and heir, married, first, to sir John Pauncefort, knight, and secondly, to John Wysham, esquire.

|| Sir John Guise is descended from John Guise of Elmore, who married Mary, one of the daughters and coheirs of John Beauchamp, only son and heir of William, second son of the first John Beauchamp of Holt.

among the great men of his time, by the eminent services he rendered to the crown, having been almost constantly in employments, civil or military, under Edward I. for twenty-six years of the reign of that king. In the 2d year of Edward I. he was sent, with other great lords, to the borders of Wales, to hear and redress the wrongs and trespasses committed in those parts, contrary to the form of the peace which had been concluded between king Henry III. and Leweline prince of Wales (o). In the 4th year of king Edward I. he was made captain-general of all the king's forces in Cheshire and Lancashire, for the defence of those counties against the incursions of the Welch (p). Upon sundry occasions he assisted in person in king Edward's wars against this principality, and did singular service, particularly in the 23d year of Edward I. when by stratagem he routed a strong body of the Welch near Montgomery (q). He likewise served the king in his wars in Scotland, and, with John earl of Surrey, in the 24th year of king Edward I. defeated the whole Scotch army at Dunbar, and took the town (r). In the year following he was summoned to attend the king into Flanders, but upon further consideration was left behind, and made governor of the castle and forest of Rockingham in Northamptonshire, and also one of the governors of prince Edward (s), then a minor, whom the king had constituted his lieutenant during his absence. Before the end of the same year he was appointed to march with prince Edward against the Scotch: but it does not appear that either the prince, or the earl of Warwick, went upon that expedition, which proved extremely unfortunate; for through the misconduct of the English generals, as well as by the valour and military skill of the famous sir William Wallace, the English army was this year almost totally destroyed in Scotland (t). This earl was a great

F

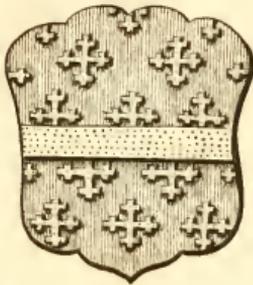
benefactor

(o) Rot. Claus. 2. Edw. I. m. 9. (r) T. Walsingham.

(p) Rot. Pat. 4. Edw. I. m. 2. (s) Ibid.

(q) MS. in Bib. Bodl. k. 84. (t) T. Walsingham. Buchanan.

benefactor to the monastery of Thelesford in Warwickshire, and to the abbey of Prioux in Normandy (u); and departing this life in June, 1298, was buried in the chapel of our Lady within the cathedral of Worcester, where his tomb still remains (x). He had issue by Maud his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Richard Fitz-John, son of John Fitz-Geffrey justice of Ireland (y), and widow of Gerard de Furnival, three sons, viz. first, Guy, so named in honour of the famous Guy, earl of Warwick in the time of the Saxons;



*William de Beauchamp.  
Earl of Warwick.*

secondly, Robert; and thirdly, John: also five daughters; Isabel, married to Peter Chaworth, esquire; Maud, the wife of — Rithen; Margaret, married to John Sudley; and Ann and Amy, who were nuns at Shouldham in Norfolk. This earl bore for his arms, gules, femè of cross crosetts, with a fesse, or: which cross crosetts were added to his coat,

for his father used them not; but whether in token of any pilgrimage by him made into the Holy Land, or vow so to do, is uncertain.

GUY DE BEAUCHAMP, eldest son and heir, succeeded to the earldom of WARWICK, and in the same year that his father died attended the king into Scotland, and assisted at the famous battle of Falkirk, where he behaved so well, that, in reward of his conduct and valour, the king gave him all the castles and lands of Geffrey de Mowbray, lying in that kingdom, excepting the lordship of Okeford near Roxborough; likewise all the lands of John de Strivelin, with the castle of Amesfeild, and the lands of Drungrey (z). In Michaelmas term following, he took possession of his office of chamberlain of the exchequer, and was sworn into the office of hereditary sheriff

(u) Carta, 3. Edw. III. per In-  
speximus & Cartular. Warwici.  
(x) Green's Antiq. of Worcester.

(y) Rot. Fin. 26. Ed. I. m. 13.  
(z) T. Walsingham. Cartular.  
Com. War. f. 174. b.

sheriff of Worcestershire\*. He served king Edward I. several years after in that country, and, as a reward for his services, he obtained a grant, to himself and his heirs, of Bernard castle in the bishoprick of Durham, together with the town and lordship; as also the manor of Middleton, with the chases thereto belonging; and the manor of Gainsford; which lands were held for life by the wife of Hugh de Baliol; as also all the lands held by the wife of Alexander de Baliol, which were to have descended to John de Baliol, then the king's enemy and rebel. In the reign of king Edward II. he was one of the nobility who seized Piers Gaveston, the king's favourite, at Scardeburgh; of which the king having notice, he sent to desire they would spare his life; which the lords, at the request of the earl of Pembroke, agreed to do, and thereupon delivered him into the hands of that earl, who sent him to Wallingford; from whence he was taken by earl Guy, who carried him back to Warwick castle, and from thence to Gaverfithe, or Blacklow hill, about a mile from Warwick, and there cut off his head (a). It seems, this great favourite had a particular

F 2

particular

(a) T. Walsingham. 1162768

\* ‘ . . . . in scaccario sedebat, & sacramentum præstitit quo ad officium Camerarii, Quòd secreta regis celaret: et pro officio Vicecomitis exercendo in dicto comitatu, præstitit sacramentum in formâ sequenti:—‘ Quil leaument servira le roi en office de Viscounte en le counte de Wyrcestre, e le preu le roi ferra en toutes choses qui a lui appendent a farre, solum son sen & son poeir, & les dreitures e quant qe a la coronne appent loiaument gardera, & nassentira a desores ne a conceller des droitz ne des franchises le roi, e par la ou il favera les droitz le roi ou de sa coronne, fait en terres, franchises, rentes, ou sieutes conceles ou sountreez, queil mettra peine a ceo repeller; e sil meismes ne puisse les amendes farre, il le dirra au roi, ou teil de son counseil de qui il fait certain quil le die au roi; e qe leaument tretera le poeple de sa ballie, e a chefcun ferra droit; e quil ne suffira nul baillij defoutz lui, en le dit counte, forsque des plus loiaux del pais ou dautre pais, qui mieux e plus leaument puissent le roi servir e le poeple.’—Mich. Communia, 26. & 27. Edw. I. Rot. 4. b.

ticular spleen to the earl, and was wont to call him the Black Hound of Arden; for which, as we have seen, he paid with his life (b). The earl thought fit, notwithstanding this bold step, to demand a pardon from the king, who was obliged to grant it him, but never loved him afterwards (c). They did not, however, live long together; for on the 12th of August, 1315, the earl died at his castle of Warwick, as some insinuate, of poison (d), and was buried, pursuant to the directions given in his will, in the abbey of Bordesley\*. By Alice his wife, daughter of Ralph, and sister and heir of Robert de Tony, of Flamstead in Hertfordshire, and widow of Thomas de Leyburne, he left two sons; Thomas, who succeeded him; and John, who in the following reign distinguished himself by his military services, had the honour to carry the royal standard at the battle of Cressly (e), was several times captain of Calais, and admiral of the king's fleet; constable of the tower of London, constable of Dover castle, and warden of the Cinque Ports for life; admiral of the South, North, and West seas; and one of the founders of the noble order of the Garter; but died without issue, in the 34th year of king Edward III. and was buried between two pillars on the south part of the cathedral church of St. Paul in London, before the image of our Lady, where he had a noble monument, which was usually called Duke Humphrey's Tomb (f). Besides these two sons, earl Guy left five daughters; Maud, married to Geoffrey lord Say; Emme, the wife of Rowland Odiugfels; Isabel, married

(b) T. Walsingham.

(d) T. Walsingham. J. Rous.

(c) Pat. 7. Edw. II. p. 1. m. 15.  
in Cedula.

(e) Pat. 25. Edw. III.

(f) Dug. Baron. vol. 1. p. 231.

\* This earl Guy was a considerable benefactor to the abbey of Bordesley. He also founded within his castle of Helmelege, or Elmeley, in Worcestershire, and amply endowed, a college for eight priests, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin. It was granted 37. Hen. VIII. to Sir Thomas Hobby, and 6. Eliz. to Antony Dawflin.—Leland's Itin. vol. 2. p. 11. Rot. Pat. 14. Edw. IV.

married to John Clinton ; Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas lord Ashley ; and Lucia, married to sir Robert Napton, knight.

THOMAS DE BEAUCHAMP, earl of Warwick, was scarce two years old at his father's death ; and therefore Hugh le Despencer had the custody of his lands, and probably of his person ; but after the ruin of that great favourite in the beginning of the next reign, Roger lord Mortimer obtained the custody of Warwick castle, and all the earl of Warwick's lands, on account of a marriage intended between him and a daughter of that lord's (g) : and two years afterwards the king received his homage by special favour, as if he had been of full age, though only in his seventeenth year, at which time he took upon him his hereditary offices of sheriff of Worcestershire and chamberlain of the exchequer (h). Before he was twenty years of age the king made him governor of Guernsey, and the little islands adjacent. He attended the king in his wars in Scotland and France, and was present and did great service in the famous sea-fight in 1340. In the 18th year of king Edward III. he was constituted sheriff of Warwickshire, and Leicestershire for life ; and the same year created earl marshal of England. He was one of the marshals of the king's army sent into France, and one of the chief commanders, who, under the Black Prince, led up the van of the English army in the famous battle of Cressy. In the battle of Poitiers he fought so long, and so stoutly, that his hand was extremely galled with the exercise of his sword and battle-ax : however, he had the good fortune to take William de Melleun, arch-bishop of Seinz, prisoner ; for whose ransom he had no less than 8000*l.* and in reward of his military services he had an annual allowance of 1000 marks out of the king's exchequer. He was likewise one of the founders of the most noble order of the Garter. In the 37th year of king Edward III. he attended  
 prince

(g) Pat. 11. Edw. II.

(h) Mich. Communia, 9. Edw. II. Rot. 89. a.

prince Edward into Gascony; and from thence, with a train of 300 horse, consisting of knights, esquires, archers, and servants, made a progress into the east, where he spent three years in warring against the infidels. In his return he brought along with him the son of the king of Lithuania, who was christened at London, by the name of Thomas, the earl himself standing god-father. His ardour for military achievements abroad did not hinder him from distinguishing himself by his buildings, and pious and liberal donations, at home (i). He rebuilt the walls of Warwick castle, which in earl Mauduit's time had been demolished, adding strong gates, and fortifying the gate-ways with imbattled towers: he likewise founded the choir of the collegiate church of St. Mary, built a booth-hall in the market-place of Warwick, and made the town toll-free. This great man was now of an age that might have excused him from any further fatigues in war; yet in the 43d year of king Edward III. hearing that the English army, under the conduct of the duke of Lancaster and earl of Hereford, lay perishing with famine and pestilence in their camp, near Calais, and yet declined fighting with the French, who pressed them close; old as he then was, he got together hastily some choice troops, and sailing for Calais, by his bare appearance dispersed the French, and relieved the English army. Not satisfied with this, he pursued them in their retreat, and wasted the country all round Calais: but there this great man was seized with the pestilence, of which he died on the 13th of November, 1370, being then in the 63d year of his age. His body was brought over, and buried in the middle of the choir of the collegiate church in Warwick, where his tomb is still to be seen, with the statues of him and his countess, who died a few weeks before him, excellently cut in white marble. By Catherine his wife, daughter of Roger Mortimer, the first earl of March, created by king Edward III. he had seven sons, viz. first, Guy, who died before him, in  
the

(i) John Ross's Account of the Earls of Warwick, HERN's edition,

the year 1359, and was buried at Vendosme in France, where his monument is still to be seen; leaving by Philippa his wife\*, daughter to Henry lord Ferrers of Groby, three daughters, Catherine, Elizabeth, and Margaret, all nuns at Shouldham in Norfolk; secondly, Thomas, who succeeded him; thirdly, Reynburne, who left issue only one daughter, Eleanor, married to John Knight, of Hanslope, esquire; fourthly, William, who afterwards became baron Bergavenny, and of whom and his descendants I shall immediately treat; and John, Roger, and Hierom, who all died unmarried. Besides these seven sons this earl had ten daughters, whose portraitures were drawn and set up in the windows on the south side of the choir of the collegiate church of St. Mary at Warwick, viz. Maud, married to Roger de Clifford; Philippa, the wife of Hugh earl of Stafford; Alice, married to John Beauchamp of Hache; Joane, the wife of Ralph lord Bassett of Drayton; Isabel, married first, to John le Strange of Blackmore, and secondly, to Robert de Ufford earl of Suffolk; Margaret, married to Guy de Montalt; Agnes, married first, to ——— Cooksey, and secondly, to ——— Bardolf; Juliana, who died unmarried; Elizabeth, the wife of sir Thomas de Ufford, knight of the Garter; and Catherine, who became a nun at Wroxhall in Warwickshire (k).

WILLIAM DE BEAUCHAMP, fourth son of Thomas earl of Warwick and Catherine Mortimer, made his first campaign in 1366, under the famous John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster,

(k) Segar's Baronage, MS. Weaver's Fun. Monum. p. 720. Dugdale's Warw. 320.

\* This Philippa survived her husband, and on the 11th of August, 1360, made her solemn vow of chastity in the collegiate church of St. Mary at Warwick, before Reginald Bryan, then bishop of Worcester [1].

[1] Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 319.

cafter (l), with whom he continued to ſerve throughout the whole reign of king Edward III. In the firſt year of king Richard II. he was appointed governor of the caſtle and county of Pembroke, and in the fourth year of the ſame king, lord chamberlain, with an annual penſion of 200l. for life (m). In the 7th of that king he was captain of Calais (n); and continuing in that ſervice, he was, in the 10th year of king Richard, conſtituted captain of the caſtles of Pembroke and Kilgaran in Wales, and king's commiſſioner to treat with the earl of Flanders (o). It was at this juncture that he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in a manner ſo peculiar, that it deſerves to be ever remembered. Among other baſe ſchemes put into the head of Richard II. by his favourites, one was, to retire, when the duke of Glouceſter and the other lords were near London with an army, to France, and there purchaſe the aſſiſtance of that monarch by giving up to him moſt of the fortrefſes he then held in that realm (p). When all things were ready at home for carrying this dark deſign into execution, and the king ſent orders to William Beauchamp to quit his command at Calais, and tranſmit certain letters to the court of France, he ſtoutly reſuſed both (q). He declared, with reſpect to the former, that he was intruſted with this important fortrefs with the advice and conſent of the nobility; and without their approbation he would not render up his command. As for the letters, gueſſing at their tenor, inſtead of ſending them to Paris he tranſmitted them to the duke of Glouceſter in England. Afterwards, when John de la Pole, brother to the great favourite Suffolk, came with the king's orders to take from him the command of Calais, he not only reſuſed to yield it into his hands, but ſeized him, and carried him over priſoner to England; which at that time incenſed the king to ſuch a degree, as it intirely defeated the ſcheme of his miniſters, that he cauſed him immediately on his arrival to be arreſted, and committed

(l) Froifard, lib. 1. p. 138.

(o) Rot. Franc. 11. Ric. II. m. 6.

(m) Pat. 4. Ric. II. p. 1. m. 5.

(p) H. Knighton.

(n) Rot. Franc. 7. Ric. II. m. 27.

(q) Ibid.

committed to close custody ; but soon after, either through fear or choice, he set him at liberty again (r). John Hastings, earl of Pembroke and baron Bergavenny, in the 48th year of king Edward III. had, with that king's licence, entailed the castle and lordship of Bergavenny, and other his lands in England and Wales, on his cousin, this sir William Beauchamp\*, on failure of the heirs male of the body of the said John ; and in that case enjoined him not only to bear the arms and take the name of Hastings, but to endeavour to obtain the earldom of Pembroke (s). The year after, this John earl of Pembroke died, leaving issue only one son, John Hastings, his successor in the earldom and barony, who was slain in a tournament on the 13th of December, 1390, and died without issue. Sir William Beauchamp, thereupon succeeding to the estates of the earl of Pembroke, was, on the 23d day of November, 1392, summoned to parliament as Baron Bergavenny, and so continued to be summoned to all succeeding parliaments until the time of his death (t). In the first year of king Henry IV. he was made a knight of the Garter, and constituted justice of South-Wales for life, and restored to the government of the town and castle of Pembroke and lordship of Tineby, with the addition of the castle and lordship of Kilgaran and county of Osterlow also for life, paying into the exchequer seventy marks per annum (u). He died on the 8th of May, 1411, and, as directed by his will, was buried in the church of the Black Friars in Hereford, next and beneath the tomb of John Hastings, earl of Pembroke, his cousin and benefactor. By his wife Joan, daughter of Richard earl of Arundel, sister and coheir of Thomas earl of Arundel, and widow of Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford, Suffex,

G and

(r) H. Knighton.

(t) Rot. Clauf. de temp. Ric. II.

(s) Segar's Baronage, MS. Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 1. p. 578.

(u) Rot. Pat. 1. Hen. IV. p. 4. m. 11.

\* Catherine Mortimer, mother of this sir William Beauchamp, was sister to Agnes, the mother of this John Hastings, earl of Pembroke and baron Bergavenny.

and Southampton, he left issue, Richard his only son, who succeeded him; and two daughters; Joane, married to James Butler earl of Ormond; and Elizabeth.

RICHARD BEAUCHAMP, BARON BERGAVENNY, in reward of the many signal services which he did to king Henry V. in his wars abroad, was by that monarch, in the eighth year of his reign, advanced to the title of Earl of Worcester (x), and for the better support of that dignity, obtained a grant of lands in Normandy and other parts of France (y). It was not long that he lived to enjoy these marks of royal favour; for very soon after, he was wounded by a stone from a sling at Nusembry in France; of which he languished for some time, and then died. His body was interred at Tewksbury, at the end of the choir, near to the chapel of Roger Fitz-Hamon: and in him ended the male line of this branch of the family. By Isabel his wife, daughter of Thomas le Despencer by his wife Constance daughter of Edmund duke of York, and sister and heir of Richard le Despencer, he left issue an only daughter, Elizabeth, who afterwards married Edward Nevil, a younger son of Ralph Nevil earl of Westmorland, and carried with her all the lands whereof her father died seized, except the castle and lordship of Bergavenny, which by a special entail, made in the time of king Richard II. by William Beauchamp then lord Bergavenny, was, on failure of issue male of his body, to resort unto Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. But, to return,

THOMAS BEAUCHAMP, second though eldest surviving son of the last earl Thomas, succeeded to the EARLDOM OF WARWICK. Being at that time of the age of twenty-four years, he obtained livery of those lands which descended to him by the death of his father (z). In the 50th year of Edward III. he was made governor of the isles of Guernsey, Serke and Alderney; and in the year following, viz. 1. Richard II. was

(x) Rot. Fran. 5. Hen. V. m. 15. (z) Esch. 43. Edw. III. Rot.  
(y) Pat. Norman. 9. Hen. V. m. 30. Claus. 44. Edw. III.

was retained by indenture to serve the king in his wars beyond seas, with 200 men at arms and 200 archers, having in his retinue one banneret, four knights, and 144 esquires. Two years afterwards he was chosen governor to the king, Richard II. then in minority, by the commons in parliament, as the man the best qualified for so great and important a charge (a). But it does not appear that he had either success or satisfaction in the exercise of his employment: for the young king soon came to shew a turbulent and untractable spirit, so as not to be managed by any but a few young and giddy favourites, who pushed him on to all manner of extravagance and iniquity, and brought him even to enter into contrivances to put to death the duke of Gloucester his own uncle, and the earl of Warwick his governor: whereupon these two great lords, putting themselves in arms in their own defence, constrained the king to hold a parliament, in the 11th year of king Richard II. in which proper laws were passed for the security of the kingdom, against the insolence and oppression of favourites. Within a year or two after, the king having assembled his nobles, told them he was now of age to govern himself and the kingdom; and thereupon discharged some of his great officers and old counsellors, among whom was this Thomas earl of Warwick. The earl therefore, being thus dismissed from court, retired to his castle at Warwick; where he lived some years in quiet, amusing himself with building, and other occupations suitable to his large fortune and liberal spirit. It was at that time he built the remarkable tower at the north-east corner of Warwick castle, which is called Guy's Tower, (the cost of which amounted to 395l. 5s. 2d.) and completed the body of the collegiate church of our Lady at Warwick; both which were finished in the year 1394. In the mean while the king, having at last, by the means of his wicked ministers, brought about the murder of his own uncle the good duke of Gloucester, sought how to free himself of this great earl, who, notwithstanding the peaceable and inoffensive retirement in

(a) Pat. 50. Edw. III. p. 1. m. 2.

which he lived, was still an object of his resentment and jealousy. He therefore invited the earl to a feast, who, suspecting no harm, came in an unguarded manner: there the king seized him as his prisoner: the earl put himself upon the parliament for justice; but by that parliament, in the 21st year of king Richard II. he was condemned to lose his head, for having been in arms with the duke of Gloucester against the king (b). That sentence however was remitted at the solicitation of the earl of Salisbury, who said that the earl of Warwick had been drawn in by the duke of Gloucester, and that the Beauchamps had never been guilty of treason against the crown of England. The king's clemency extended no farther than to spare his life. The castle and manor of Warwick, with many fair lordships of his inheritance, were granted to Thomas Holland, earl of Kent, and the heirs male of his body, and the rest of his lands to others. He himself was sent into the Isle of Man, there to remain a prisoner for life: but in the same year he was brought to the tower of London, where he continued till the revolution, which soon afterwards happened, set Henry IV. on the throne, and restored him to his liberty and estate. This earl was knight of the most noble order of the Garter. He seems to have had a particular veneration for the memory of the celebrated old Guy of Warwick; having given to the tower he built, the name of Guy's Tower; and leaving to his son Richard, by his will, the sword and coat of mail of that champion; he himself having received them as an heir-love from his father. This earl Thomas died on the 8th of April, in the 2d year of king Henry IV. 1401, in the 55th of his age, leaving by Margaret his wife, daughter to William lord Ferrers of Groby, one son, Richard, his successor, and two daughters, who died nuns. He and his countess, who died the 22d of January, 1406, were buried in the south part of the collegiate church of Warwick, under a fair monument of white marble, having their portraitures engraven on brass inlaid thereon, still remaining\*. RICH-

(b) T. Walsingham.

\* The church of St. Mary in Warwick having been destroyed by a fire in the year 1694, this monument, by the vigilance of one of the  
the

RICHARD DE BEAUCHAMP, EARL OF WARWICK, was one of the most considerable persons in this kingdom in the  
fifteenth

the commissioners for rebuilding the town of Warwick, was recovered out of the ashes, and again set up in its former place, with the following inscription placed thereon.

“ D. O. M. et æternæ memoriæ

“ Sacrum.

“ Qui templum hoc frustra in mausolœum, ipsasque

“ Aras in refugium habuit,

“ E somno, quo trecentos ampliùs annos jacuit sepultus,

“ Quemque non nisi communi rerum rogo perturbatum iri pu-

“ târat experrectus,

“ Assurgit, ecce! et adstat

“ Vir ille inclytus pietate et bellicâ virtute æquè insignis;

“ Regum nunc amor, nunc invidia, regno semper

“ Dilectus;

“ Fortunæ aliquamdiu lusus, tandem victor; blandienti par,

“ Novercante major;

“ Heroum nominis semper Galliæ terribilis tantùm non ultimus,

“ THOMAS DE BELLOCAMPO, Comes VARVICI;

“ Infularum GUERNSEY, SERKE, et AURENCY, Præfectus;

“ Ordinis Perisfelidis Eques;

“ EVARDO III. principi fælici invicto, ob res egregias

“ ANGLIA et GALLIA gestas, in paucis charus:

“ RICARDO II. minorenni per conventum regni

“ Ordinum Curator admotus:

“ Eodem rege sui aut suorum potiùs juris factò majestatis

“ Damnatus, in MANNIAM deportatus,

“ Ab HENRICO IV. ad census et honores postliminio,

“ Revocatus:

“ Qui, cum fati patriæ, sibi et gloriæ suæ vixisset,

“ Unà cum MARGARETA uxore suâ hîc loci contumulatus,

“ Anno Dom. M CCCC I.

“ Ne in cineribus ædis hujus collegiætæ, quam ipse ex-

“ truxerat, periret et monumentum

“ Sepulchrale fundatoris, imagines hæcæ sacrilegis ereptas

“ Flammi, erigi curavit unus

“ E FIDEICOMMISSARIIS ad URBEM et ÆDEM hanc SACRAM

“ Rediñ-

fifteenth century. At the coronation of king Henry IV. he was made knight of the Bath, being then only nineteen years of age; and in the fourth year of the same reign had livery of his lands. In the next year he marched with the forces appointed to suppress the rebellion of Owen Glendowr, against whom he behaved bravely, and took his standard in open battle (c). He was likewise in the famous battle of Shrewsbury against the Percies, where he gained great honour (d). In 1408 he obtained licence from king Henry IV. to visit the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem, and set out with a splendid retinue for that purpose. In the course of his journey he visited the courts of several princes, where he frequently engaged in tournaments and other acts of chivalry; in all which he acquitted himself with the greatest valour. On his return home, in the 12th year of king Henry IV. he was retained with Henry prince of Wales, to serve him as well in times of peace as of war, both in this realm, upon and beyond the seas, for 250 marks per annum, to be paid out of the prince's exchequer at Caermarthen; and whensoever he should be in that prince's court, to have four esquires and six yeomen with him, and diet there for them all (e). He was also appointed, in conjunction with the bishop of Durham and others, the same year, to manage a treaty with the king of Scots (f). At the coronation of king Henry V. he was constituted lord high steward, as the patent expresses it, for his known wisdom and indefatigable industry. In 1415 he was declared captain of Calais, and governor of the marches of Picardy (g). In 1417 he was created earl of Aumarle, or, as we usually call

(c) T. Walsingham.

(f) Rot. Scoc. 12. Hen. IV.

(d) Ibid.

(g) Rot. Franc.

(e) Ex Autographo in Scaccario.

“ Redificandas fenatûs decreto constitutis,

“ Et memoriæ tantî nominis ære et marmore perennioris

“ Hoc quali quali elogio parentat,

“ Anno Dom. MDCC VI.”

call it, Albemarle, in reward for his bravery at the sieges and reduction of Caen, Dampfront, Caudebeck, Roan, and other places in France (h). In May following he was sent to the court of France to treat of a marriage between king Henry V. and Catherine daughter of king Charles VI. in which he succeeded to the great satisfaction\* of his royal master. In the year 1420 he was elected a knight of the Garter (i). King Henry V. was so well convinced of his distinguished merit, that by his will he gave him the highest testimony of his respect for, and confidence in him, by directing that he should have the tutelage of his son, then an infant, till he arrived at the age of sixteen; which was afterwards, upon the king's death, confirmed by parliament (k). In consequence of this he was called from France, where he then served as one of the principal commanders under the duke of Bedford, regent of that kingdom, to take upon him the government of the young king: but his military services to the nation were held of so great

(h) Hist. MS. de Gestis ejus.

(k) Thomas de Elmham in Vita

(i) Ashmole's Order of the Garter, p. 610.

Hen. V. Rot. Parl.

\* The treaty which he effected was concluded in the cathedral church of Troyes, on the 21st of May, 1420, in the presence of the two kings, and ratified under their respective seals. By this treaty king Charles acknowledges king Henry heir to the crown of France; but it was agreed that Henry should not bear the title of King of France till the death of Charles, but content himself with the title of Regent, and the managing all public affairs. The two kingdoms of France and England were to remain under one prince, viz. Henry and his heirs; but were to be independent of each other, and to be governed each by its own laws; and the privileges and rights of all persons and estates were to be preserved, &c. Such were the terms of the treaty by which the crown of France, after the death of Charles VI. was set on the head of our king Henry VI. son to Henry V. by the lady Catherine of France.

great importance, that after the death of the duke of Bedford, he was taken from this employment at home, and sent abroad as regent of France, and lieutenant-general of all the king's forces in that realm and in the duchy of Normandy, having with him an officer at arms, called Warwick Herald, who received from him an annuity of ten marks a year (1). This great earl, among other his acts of piety, founded a chantry in the chapel of St. Mary Magdalen, at Guy's Cliff, causing the said chapel to be rebuilt, and the statue of the famous earl Guy to be placed therein. He died in the castle of Roan on the 30th of April, 1439, having by his will ordered, that his body should be brought over into England, and deposited in a chest of stone before the altar, on the right hand of his father's tomb, in the collegiate church at Warwick, there to remain till the chapel which he had appointed to be built, adjoining to the church, should be finished; and then his body to be there buried, and a stately monument erected; all which was completed by the care of his executors\*. He was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth,

(1) Pat. 14. Hen. VI. p. 2. m. 19.

\* This stately and beautiful chapel stands on the south side of the choir in the collegiate church at Warwick, and is dedicated to the honour of the Blessed Virgin. The building thereof was begun in the 21st year of king Henry VI. and perfected in the 3d year of king Edward IV. In the middle stands the marble tomb of the founder, Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, having thereon his statue in armour of cast brass double gilt. At his head is a swan; at his right foot, a bear muzzled; and at his left foot, a griffin. Over the monument is a hearse of brass gilt. Round about the tomb stand fourteen small statues of brass gilt, each having under their feet their respective coats of arms, viz. at the head of the tomb, Henry Beauchamp duke of Warwick, and Cecely his wife, daughter to Richard Nevil earl of Salisbury: on the south side, Richard Nevil earl of Salisbury, Edward Beau-

fort duke of Somerfet, Humphrey Stafford duke of Buckingham, John Talbot earl of Shrewsbury, and Richard Nevil earl of Warwick: at the foot of the tomb, George Nevil lord Latimer, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick: on the north side, Alice, daughter and heiress to Thomas Montague earl of Salisbury, and wife of Richard Nevil earl of Salisbury; Eleanor, daughter of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, wife of Edmond Beaufort duke of Somerfet; Ann, daughter of Ralph Nevil earl of Westmorland, wife to Humphrey Stafford duke of Buckingham; Margaret, daughter of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, wife of John Talbot earl of Shrewsbury; and Ann, daughter of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick, wife of Richard earl of Salisbury. Besides these there are round about the tomb eighteen lesser images of brass gilt, representing angels with this label, "Glory and praise to God! "Mercy to the dead!" The windows are filled with historical and family figures in painted glass: in that on the east side are the portraiture of himself, his two wives, and five children. This chapel, together with the magnificent and curious tomb of the founder, which is not to be matched by any in England except that of king Henry VII. at Westminster, cost 2481l. 4s. 7½d.

On this monument is placed the following curious inscription; and it is very remarkable, that, instead of the usual stops, we therein find the figure of a bear, or of a ragged staff, through the whole inscription, which runs thus:

" Pray devoutly for the sowl whom God affoyle of one of  
 " the moast worshipfull knyghts in his dayes of manhod and  
 " connynge, Richard Beauchampe, late earl of Warwicke,  
 " lord Despencer of Bergeveny, and of mony other greate lord-  
 " ships, who's body restithe here under this tombe, in a full  
 " feire vaulte of stone set in the bare roche; the whiche viftyed  
 " with long syckness in the castle of Rohan therin deceasyd full  
 " christianly the last day of Aprile, the yere of our Lord God A. D.  
 " 1439, he beinge at that tyme livetenaunt generall, and governer  
 " of Fraunce and of the duchye of Normandye by sufficien auctorite  
 " of our soveraigne kynge Harry the VI. the whiche body, with  
 " great deliberation and ful worshipfull conducte by sea and by  
 " land, was brought to Warwyke the fowrthe of Octobar the yere

Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Thomas lord Berkley, viscount Lisle †, by whom he had three daughters; Margaret, married to John Talbot earl of Shrewsbury, by whom she had one son, John lord viscount Lisle, of whom the DUDLEYS viscounts Lisle, and afterwards EARLS OF WARWICK, were descended; Eleanor, married first, to Thomas lord Roos, of which marriage the dukes of Rutland are descended; and secondly, to Edmund Beaufort, marquis of Dorset and duke of Somersset (m). Elizabeth, the youngest daughter, was married to George Nevil lord Latimer; of which marriage the Willoughbys and GREVILES BARONS OF BROOKE, the Percies earls of Northumberland, and some other considerable families, are descended. He took to his second wife, by special dispensation from the pope ‡, because she was the widow of Richard de Beauchamp

(m) Segar's Baronage, MS.

“ abovefayde, and was leyde with full soleme exequies in a fayre  
 “ chufft made of ftonc in this chirche, afore the weft doore of this  
 “ chapell, accordyng to his laft wylle and testamēt, therein to rest  
 “ tyll this chapell by him devisid in his life wer made, all the  
 “ whiche chapelle foundyd on this roche, and all the members ther  
 “ of his executors, dyd fully make and apparil by the auctorytie  
 “ of his laft will and testamēt, and thereafter by the fayde aucto-  
 “ rietie they dyd translate ful worshipfullyc the fade body into this  
 “ vout abovefayde.

“ Honouryd be God therefore.”

† She was buried in the abbey of Kingwood in Gloucestershire; and the earl by his will directed that a goodly tomb of marble should be erected over her grave.

‡ “ Martinus papa quintus anno pontificatus sui sexto, Id. sept.  
 “ concessit duas bullas super dispensationem maritaggi inter Ricardum  
 “ de Bellocampo comitem Warewici, et Isabellam uxorem suam, do-  
 “ minam Le Despencer, an. 2. Hen, VI.”—Ex Lib. Coll. Sanctæ  
 Mariæ Warwici, fol. 1. a. c. 30.

champ earl of Worcester, his uncle's son, Isabel, daughter to Thomas le Despencer earl of Gloucester, and by the death of her brother Richard, and her elder sister Elizabeth, without issue, heiress of all his lands (n). By this his second countess, Richard earl of Warwick had a son, Henry, who succeeded him, and Anne, who married Richard Nevil earl of Salisbury. This noble earl, who was the fifth of his family who bore the title of Warwick, died possessed of an estate amounting to no less than 8606 marks 11s. 11½d. (o). The countess Isabel, on her return from France, retired to the monastery of Southwyke, where she died on the 24th of June, 1439. Her body was buried near that of her father, in the choir of the abbey of Tewkesbury (p), where a monument was soon after erected to her memory, in the chapel of St. Mary there, of her own foundation; but no part thereof remains, except the screen and canopy.

HENRY DE BEAUCHAMP, EARL OF WARWICK, son of the last-mentioned Richard, was little more than fourteen years of age when his father died; and yet he had been for some time married to Cicely, daughter of Richard Nevil earl of Salisbury. When he was not yet nineteen years of age, upon the tender of his service in defence of the duchy of Aquitain, the king by his charter, dated the 2d of April, in the 22d year of his reign, created him premier earl of England, and, for a distinction between him and all other earls, granted to him, and the heirs male of his body, leave to wear a gold coronet upon his head, as well in his own presence as elsewhere, in all such assemblies, and upon all such feasts, as the like ornaments were worn.

H 2

worn.

(n) Ex Hist. MS. Abb. de Tewkesbury, in Leland's Itin. tom. 6. p. 88, 89.

(o) Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 1. p. 247. Ex Rot. Comp. penes

Fran. Netherfole, arm.

(p) Leland's Itin. vol. 6. f. 90.

Atkyns's Gloucestershire. Dugdale's Warwickshire, p. 331.

worn (q). Within three days after this, he advanced him to the rank of DUKE OF WARWICK, with precedence next after the duke of Norfolk, and before the duke of Buckingham; bestowing on him a pension of forty pounds per annum, to be paid by the sheriffs of Warwickshire and Leicestershire. This extraordinary mark of royal favour was hatefully and enviously looked upon by the duke of Buckingham, who thought himself extremely injured thereby. Therefore, to prevent any ill consequences that might arise from the differences between these noblemen, an act of parliament was passed, which declared that, for appeasing the contention and strife moved between them for that pre-eminence, it was established that, from the 2d of December then next ensuing, they should take place of each other by turns; one that year, and the other the next; and so as long as they should live together: the duke of Warwick to have the first year's precedence; and he which should survive, to take place of the other's heir male as long as he lived; and from that time the heir male of each should take place of the other, according as it should happen that he had livery of his lands before him (r). After this the duke had a grant in reversion, from the death of Humphrey duke of Gloucester, of the islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Serke, Erme and Alderney, for the yearly tribute of a rose; as also of the manor and hundred of Bristol, for the yearly rent of sixty pounds; as likewise of all the king's castles and manors within the forest of Dean, for the rent of one hundred pounds per annum (s). But, as if all these honours and grants had been insufficient to express the king's affection for this nobleman, Henry VI. went further, by declaring the said Henry, duke of Warwick, King of the Isle of Wight, and placing the crown upon his head with his own hands (t). But this Henry lived, as it were, only to receive these mighty honours, being taken off in the flower of his age, at his castle of Hanley in Worcestershire, on the 11th of June, 1445, in the 22d year of his

(q) Cart. ab an. 21. usque an.

23. Hen. VI. n. 12.

24. Hen. VI. n. 39.

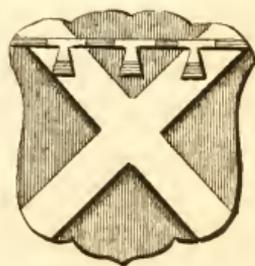
(s) Pat. 24. Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 20.

(r) Ex Bund. Petit. in Parliam.

(t) Leland's Itin. vol. 6. p. 91.

his age. His body was carried to the abbey of Tewkesbury, where it lies interred in the middle of the choir, at the head of prince Edward, son and heir to king Henry VI. He left issue an only daughter, Ann, countess of Warwick, who at his death was little more than two years of age, being born at Kaerdiff in February, 1443. This young lady was first under the tutelage of queen Margaret, and afterwards was committed to the care of William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk, at whose manor of Ewelme in Oxfordshire she departed this life on the 3d day of January, 1449, having not quite attained the age of six years, leaving her aunt Ann, sister of the whole blood to Henry duke of Warwick, heir of the earldom, and of the great inheritance of the family. She was buried in the abbey of Reading, near to the grave of Constance lady Le Despencer, her great-grandmother, daughter to Edmund of Langley duke of York (u). As for Cicely duchess of Warwick, she afterwards espoused John lord Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, and dying in July, 1450, was buried in the abbey of Tewkesbury (x).

RICHARD NEVILL, son and heir of Richard earl of Salisbury, and grandson of Ralph earl of Westmorland, and Joan daughter of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, married, as I before mentioned, Ann, daughter of Richard earl of Warwick, and sister to duke Henry. Upon the death of the young countess, he in right of his wife assumed the title of WARWICK, and obtained from king Henry VI. letters patent, dated the 23d of July, 1449, confirming to the said



*Richard Nevil.  
Earl of Warwick.*

Ann his wife, to him the said Richard Nevill during his life, to the heirs of this marriage, and to the heirs general of the said Ann, the dignity and title of the EARLDOM OF WARWICK, with all pre-eminences with which any of their

ancestors,

(u) Leland's Itin. J. Rous.

(x) Ibid.

anceftors, before the creation of Henry duke of Warwick, had held it. After this the earl and his countefs levied a fine, xv. Trin. 28. Henry VI. by which they entailed the caſtle of Warwick, with divers lordſhips in that and ſixteen other counties, upon the iſſue of their bodies lawfully begotten, and in default thereof, upon the iſſue of her, with remainder to Margaret, eldeſt daughter of Richard Beauchamp late earl of Warwick, and her heirs.

This RICHARD, now EARL OF WARWICK, and afterwards, on his father's death, earl of Salifbury, is he who is ſo well known in Engliſh hiſtory by the title of the Stout Earl of Warwick, the King-maker. The power of the Warwick family, which had ever before been employed to maintain the honour of the crown, and the peace and welfare of the nation, no ſooner came into his hands, than it began to be exerted in a very different manner. Richard finding himſelf of conſequence enough to hold the balance of the families of York and Lancaſter, and purſuing a ſtrain of politics which his predeceſſors the good Beauchamps would never have approved, rendered England, during the days of his power, a ſcene of conſtant confuſion and bloodſhed, and made or unmade kings, of this or the other houſe, as it ſuited his paſſions, or ſerved his purpoſes. About the 30th year of king Henry VI. he took part with Richard duke of York, father of Edward earl of March, who was afterwards king of England by the name of Edward IV. who did at that time put himſelf in arms, under pretence of reforming what was amiſs in the government, but in fact with an intention to obtain the crown. From that time the earl paſſed his life in factious broils and intefline wars, deſtructive to his own family, as well as to his country; till at length, upon the 14th of April, 1471, he was ſlain in the battle of Barnet, which he fought againſt king Edward IV. endeavouring to replace Henry VI. upon the throne, whom ſome years before he had dethroned. His body, together with that of his brother John marquis Montacute, being put into one coffin, was brought to London, where for three days they

they lay bare-faced, in St. Paul's church, and were afterwards buried with their ancestors, in the monastery of Burtleham or Bisham in Berkshire (y). In the 36th year of king Henry VI. this earl was appointed captain of Calais, where he became so popular, that every one wore his badge, no man esteeming himself gallant whose head was not adorned with his Ragged Staff, nor any door frequented that had not his White Cross painted thereon (z). He was also admiral to that king, and styled Great Captain of the Sea, having for his support in that employment all tonnage and poundage in any sort belonging to the king, and 1000 l. per annum out of the revenues of the duchy of Lancaster (a). After the battle of Towton field, he was by king Edward IV. made constable of the castle of Guynes for life, and lord great chamberlain of England for life; and in recompence of his services had a grant in fee of the manors of Morend in Northamptonshire, and of Atherstone and Fulbroke in Warwickshire (b). By Anne his wife he left two daughters, his only issue, whom he married into the royal family. Isabel, the eldest, was married to George duke of Clarence, brother to king Edward IV.; and Anne, the youngest, married first, to Edward prince of Wales, son to king Henry VI. by whom she had no issue; and secondly, to Richard the cruel duke of Gloucester, afterwards king of England by the name of Richard III. who had killed the prince her husband in cool blood after the battle of Tewkesbury, and who when he became king poisoned her, that he might secure himself upon the throne by marrying the daughter of the late king Edward, his brother. To king Richard, her second husband, she bore a son, Edward, who died in his father's life-time, having been created earl of Salisbury by his uncle, king Edward IV. and on the 24th of August, 1483, in the first year of his father's reign, prince of Wales and earl of Chester (c). After

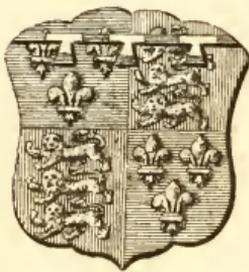
(y) Hall's Chronicle. Sandford's Genealogical History. (b) Pat. 1. Edw. IV. p. 2. m. 20. Pat. 2. Edw. IV. p. 1.

(z) Phil. Comines. m. 13.

(a) Rot. Parl. 38. Hen. VI. n. 12. (c) Sandford, ubi supra.

After the death of this earl, the countess his widow lived in great distress. The vast inheritance of the Warwick family was taken from her by authority of parliament, as if she had been naturally dead, and given to her two daughters, her heirs, Isabel and Anne before mentioned. She herself was constrained to take sanctuary in the abbey of Beaulieu in Hampshire; but afterwards, leaving that place privately, she went into the north, where she lived some years in a poor condition.

GEORGE PLANTAGENET, DUKE OF CLARENCE, in regard of his marriage with ISABEL, was, by his brother, king



*George Plantagenet.  
Earl of Warwick.*

Edward IV. in the 14th year of his reign, created EARL OF WARWICK and Salisbury, being at that time lieutenant of Ireland, and great chamberlain to the king (d). He held his chief residence at Warwick castle, and being a great builder, began to strengthen and beautify the place by new works. He intended, had he lived, to have walled the

town, and to have added an outwork to the castle; as also to have purchased the fields over-against the castle, which formerly belonged to the Knights Templars, and thence bore the name of Temple-fields, in order to make a park under the windows of his castle: but before he could put those designs in execution, falling under the suspicion of his brother, the king, he was imprisoned in the tower of London, and on the 15th of January, 1477, in parliament attainted of high-treason (e). On the 18th of February following, after he had offered his mafs-penny in the chapel of the Tower, he was drowned in a butt of Malmesey, by consent of the king, his brother the duke of Gloucester assisting thereat with his own hands. His body was carried to Tewkesbury, and there buried near that of his duchess, who died of poison not long  
before

(d) Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 2. p. 164.

(e) Hall's Chronicle

before him. By Ifabel his wife he had iffue, two fons and two daughters. Edward, the eldeft fon, was afterwards earl of Warwick: Richard, the fecond fon, died an infant, and was buried in St. Mary's church in Warwick. Margaret, the eldeft daughter, was countefs of Salifbury; and of her I fhall hereafter take notice: the fecond daughter was born at fea, did not live to be chriftened, and was buried at Calais (f).

In the 3d year of king Henry VII. the old countefs of Warwick was recalled from her obfcure retreat, and by a new act of parliament annulling the former, as againft all reafon, confcience, and courfe of nature, and contrary to the laws of God and man, (fo are the words) and in confideration of the true and faithful fervice and allegiance by her borne to king Henry VI. as alfo that fhe never gave caufe to fuch difherifon, reftored unto the inheritance of her family, with power to alien the fame, or any part thereof. It appears however, that this was only in order that fhe might transfer it to the king; for foon after, by her own fpecial deed, and a fine thereupon, fhe paffed the whole Warwick eftate, amounting to no lefs than 114 lordfhips\*, together with

(f) Sandford's Genealogical Hiftory, p. 440.

\* That the reader may form a judgment of the magnificence and eftates of the earls of Warwick, I have here fubjoined a lift of the lordfhips and manors, viz. The manors of Warwick, Toneworth, Lighthorne, Morton, Berkswell, Brayles, Claverdon, Sutton, Winterton, Budbroke, Hafeley, Snitterfield, and Pipe hall, in Warwickfhire;—Albotley, Shraveley, Elmley-Lovet, Salwarpe, Hall place, Wich, Elmley cattle, Chadfley, Hervington, Sheriffs-Lench, Perdley, Crombe-Simonds, Warpdel, Hanley, Bushley, Ridmerley, Upton fuper Sabrinam, with the city of Worcefter, in Worcefterfhire;—Tewkesbury, Stoke, Archer, Whittington, Fairford, Sodbury, Tredington, Panington, Fidington, Northey, Muth, Bertton Regis juxta Bristel, Barton hundred, Kenmerton, Chedworth, and Lidney, in Glocefterfhire;—Burford, Shipton, Spelfbury, Chadlington hundred, and Langley, in Oxfordfhire;—Raversham, and

with the isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Serke, and Alderney, to king Henry VII. and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to herself the said countess, and her heirs for ever (g). The time of her death is not mentioned; but she was living in the 5th year of king Henry VII. as appears by an assignation of that king's, of the manor of Sutton in Warwickshire, for her maintenance (h).

After the death of the old countess and her two daughters, EDWARD PLANTAGENET, eldest son of George late duke of Clarence and Isabel his wife, became entitled to the EARLDOM OF WARWICK. He was a child of most unhappy fortune, having from his cradle been nursed up in prison. On the death of his uncle king Edward IV. he was by his other uncle, Richard duke of Gloucester, sent unto the castle of Sheriff-Hutton in Yorkshire, where he remained till the death of Richard. Immediately after the battle of Bosworth, Henry VII. even before  
he

(g) Rot. Parl. 3. Hen. VII. Claus. 3. Hen. VII. Fin. 15. Hill.  
3. Hen. VII. (h) Rot. Pat. 5. Hen. VII. m. 24.

Stanford, in Berkshire;—Chiriel, Sherston, and Brodton, in Wiltshire;—Dertford, Willington, and Hendon, in Kent;—Walthamstow, and Franceys, in Essex;—Flampstead, in Hertfordshire;—Potters-Pury, Ashrugge hundred, Querendon, Alisbury, Buckland, Agmondesham, Slingsbury, Hanslope, Olney, and Marlow, in Buckinghamshire;—Multon, Conesgrave, and Pelvertoft, in Northamptonshire;—Walshal, Piry, Bar, Patingham, and Shenston, in Staffordshire;—Barnard castle, in the bishoprick of Durham;—Kidworth, in Leicestershire;—Kimworth, Bautrey, and Hotham, in Yorkshire;—Effingdon, Shellingthorp, Greetham, Barowden, Preston, and Uppingham, in Rutlandshire;—Stillingthorp, in Lincolnshire;—Kirtling, in Cambridgeshire;—Snodel, and Faunhope, in Herefordshire;—Saham-Toney, Out Sokin, Neckton, Panworthal, and Cressingham-Parva, in Norfolk;—Carnaunton, Hoston-Toney, Bliston, and Lantran, in Cornwall;—Glamorgan, Bergavenny, Elwvell, Snodehill, Langtreu, Llangew, and Wale-Bike-nour, in Wales and the marches thereof;—South-Tauton, and Seal, with the hundred of South-Tauton, in Devonshire.

he quitted Leiceſter, cauſed him to be removed to the tower of London, where he remained ſhut up in a more cloſe condition than before, for no other offence than being the only male Plantagenet at that time living. His miſerable life however was but ſhort: at the age of twenty-five years he was arraigned before the earl of Oxford, then high ſteward of England pro tempore, on a frivolous attempt of high-treaſon in conſpiring with Perkin Warbeck to raiſe ſedition, and deſtroy the king; and having been by a promiſe of mercy betrayed into a confeſſion of what he had not been guilty of, was convicted, and ſoon after, in the 15th year of king Henry VII. 1499, beheaded on Tower-hill. In order to give a colour to ſo unjuſt a ſentence, and more effectually to bar the claim of any who might pretend to be his heirs, an attainder was four years after, viz. on the 25th of January, in the 19th year of king Henry VII. paſſed againſt him in parliament; ſo that all the favour he had, was this, that being ſo put to death, his body ſhould be ſent to the monastery of Biſham, and buried with his anceſtors (i).

MARGARET, ſiſter to this EDWARD PLANTAGENET, EARL OF WARWICK, married ſir Richard Pole, knight, ſon of ſir Geffrey Pole, knight, deſcended from a family of ancient gentry in Wales, who having valiantly ſerved king Henry VII. in his wars, was made chief gentleman of the bed-chamber to prince Arthur, and knight of the Garter. In the 5th year of king Henry VIII. ſhe petitioned the king that ſhe might be allowed to inherit the ſtate and dignity of her brother, the late earl of Warwick, and be ſtyled Counteſs of Salisbury. Her petition was granted; and the ſame year ſhe obtained letters patent for all the caſtles, manors, and lands, of Richard late earl of Salisbury, her grand-father, which, by the attainder of the ſaid Edward earl of Warwick, came to the crown. But the fate of the Plantagenets overtook her. In the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. ſhe was condemned in parliament

(i) Hiſt. of King Henry VII. by Francis Lord Verulam. Ex Rot. de Maj. & Vic. London. Rot. Parl. 19. Hen. VII. m. 21.

for high-treason; certain bulls from Rome having been found at Cowdray, her mansion-house. It was also charged upon her, that the parson of Warblington had conveyed letters from her to her son, cardinal Reginald Pole; and that she had forbid all her tenants to have the New Testament in English, or any new book privileged by the king. What other causes there might be, is uncertain; but we have sufficient testimony, that she behaved herself with great resolution, though seventy years of age, and would not confess any thing: nevertheless she had sentence of death passed upon her, without ever being heard; and two years after, without arraignment or trial, on the 27th of May, 1541, was carried to execution, and had her head cut off in the Tower (k). By sir Richard, her husband, she left four sons and a daughter. Henry, the eldest, had summons to parliament, in the 21st year of king Henry VIII. by the title of Lord Montague, in respect of his descent from that noble family by his mother; but in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. being accused of high-treason, by sir Geoffrey Pole, one of his younger brothers, he was arraigned and convicted at Westminster, and in the same year was beheaded on Tower-hill. He left issue by Jane his wife, daughter to George Nevil lord Bergavenny, two daughters his heirs; Catherine, married to Francis earl of Huntingdon, of whom the present family of Huntingdon are descended; and Winnifrede, married first, to sir Thomas Hastings, knight, second son to George earl of Huntingdon; and afterwards to sir Thomas Barrington, knight: which daughters, upon their petition in parliament, in the 1st year of queen Mary, were restored in blood and honour. Geoffrey, Arthur, and Reginald, the three younger sons of this Margaret countess of Salisbury, of whom cardinal Pole was the youngest, died without issue; and Ursula, her daughter, was married to Henry lord Stafford.

After

(k) Segar's Baronage, MS. Sandford's Genealogical Hist.

After (1) the death of Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, the title lay dormant till the year 1547, when it was revived in favour of John Dudley, lord viscount Lisle.

This JOHN DUDLEY, EARL OF WARWICK, was son to Edmund Dudley, (who suffered death in the 2d year of king Henry VIII. for his oppressive administration under king Henry VII.) by Elizabeth his wife; which Elizabeth was eldest of the daughters and coheirs of Edward Grey viscount Lisle, by Elizabeth, the eldest of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Talbot viscount Lisle, the grandson of John Talbot earl of Shrewsbury, by Margaret his wife, the eldest of the daughters of RICHARD BEAUCHAMP EARL OF WARWICK.



*John Dudley. Earl  
of Warwick.*

Thus this John Dudley was heir to the family of Lisle, and in the same line was descended from that of the old earls of Warwick; though not next in blood in this last family, as the immediate descendants of the countesses of Salisbury were still in being. He was one of those court favourites whom fortune seems to take a pleasure in exalting, in order to render their fall the greater. In the year after his father was beheaded, he was restored in blood, and in the 34th year of king Henry VIII. was advanced to the title of Lord Viscount Lisle, and was left by that king one of his sixteen executors. In the 1st year of the reign of king Edward VI. he was, by letters patent dated the 16th of February, raised to the title and dignity of EARL OF WARWICK, and thereupon had a grant of Warwick castle, Wedgenock park, the manor of Warwick, and divers other great lordships and lands in that county. He was also made lord high chamberlain for life, and elected one of the knights of the Garter. In the 4th year of king Edward VI. he was made general warden of the North; in April following, earl marshal of England; and on the 11th of

(1) Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 2. p. 218, &c.

of October, in the 6th year of the same king, advanced to the dignity of duke of Northumberland. After the death of his royal master, he attempted to raise to the throne the lady Jane Grey, who was niece to king Henry VIII. and had married his fourth son, Guildford Dudley; for which treason he was attainted in the first parliament of queen Mary, and beheaded at Tower-hill, on the 22d of August, 1553. By Jane his wife, daughter and heir of sir Edward Guildford, knight, (which Jane died on the 22d of January, 1555, and was buried at Chelsea in Middlesex) he left issue seven sons, viz. Henry, who died at the siege of Bologne; John, who was called Earl of Warwick in his father's life-time, and died without issue; Ambrose, afterwards created earl of Warwick; Guildford, who was attainted and beheaded with his father; Robert, who was created earl of Leicester, and dying without issue by his wife Letitia, daughter of sir Francis Knolles, knight, lies buried in St. Mary's chapel in Warwick; another Henry, slain at St. Quintin's; and Charles, who died in his infancy: as also five daughters; Mary, married to sir Henry Sidney, knight of the Garter; Catherine, married to Henry Hastings, earl of Huntingdon; Margaret, Temperance, and another Catherine, who all died young. His eldest surviving son, Ambrose, and Robert, a younger son, were, not long after, restored in blood. These two brothers became the greatest minions of fortune in the succeeding reign, both of them being in high favour with queen Elizabeth, especially Robert, afterwards earl of Leicester, who was the queen's distinguished favourite.

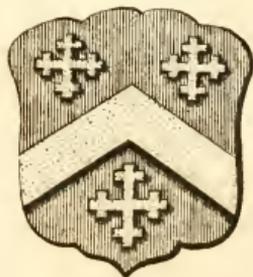
AMBROSE DUDLEY, the elder son, however, attained first to honours. On Christmas-day, in the 4th year of queen Elizabeth, 1557, he was made viscount Lisle, and two days after, by a new creation, advanced to the dignity of EARL OF WARWICK, and thereupon obtained a grant of Warwick castle, Wedgenock park, the manor of Warwick, and divers other lordships in that county, which came to the crown by the attainder of his father. He was also master of the ordnance, lieutenant-general of Normandy,

chief

chief butler of England, knight of the Garter, and privy counsellor. This earl died on the 21st day of February, in the 32d year of queen Elizabeth, 1589, and was buried in the middle of our Lady's chapel, adjoining to the collegiate church of Warwick, under a noble monument, on which lieth his figure in armour, having, over all, the mantle of the order of the Garter, curiously cut in white marble. He married three wives; first, Ann, daughter and coheir of William Whorwood, esquire; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of sir Gilbert Taylbois, knight, and sister and sole heir of George lord Taylbois; and thirdly, Ann, daughter of Francis earl of Bedford, lord Ruffel, and knight of the Garter; but had not any issue by either of them. On his death the title of Warwick became again extinct, and the lordships and lands which he had obtained by grant, part of the inheritance of the old earls of Warwick, reverted to the crown.

This title was again revived by king James I. who, in the year 1613, raised

ROBERT LORD RICH to the dignity of earl of WARWICK, in whose posterity it continued until the 8th day of September, 1759, when it again became extinct by the death of Edward Rich, earl of Warwick and Holland, without issue male. As that nobleman was not descended from the old family of Warwick, his advancement to the dignity was not attended, as in the two preceding creations, with a grant of any portion of the inheritance of the old earls: part of that inheritance was already out of the power of the crown. Queen Elizabeth had, in the year 1601, granted the large and ancient park of Wedge-rock to sir FULKE GREVILLE, afterwards lord BROOKE; and



*Robert Rich, Earl  
of Warwick.*

and king James, in the year 1605, had granted to the same sir Fulke the castle of Warwick, the family-seat of those old earls, with the gardens and other dependencies about it. The manor of Warwick remained in the crown till the subsequent reign, when it was granted, by king Charles I. in his 14th year, to the aldermen and commonalty of London, to be held of the king, his heirs, and successors, as of the manor of East-Grenwich in Kent, paying to the crown a fee-farm rent of 138l. 19s. 9d. The aldermen and commonalty, in the year 1631, 16th of king Charles I. sold it to William Bolton of London; and it continued in his family till the year 1742, when it was purchased by FRANCIS, the present Earl BROOKE, and Earl of WARWICK, and by that means again united with the castle.

Having thus, for the satisfaction of the learned and inquisitive reader, given as full a history of the great and ancient earldom of Warwick, as the bounds of a digression admit of, I now return to shew in what manner this SIR FULKE, LORD BROOKE, and the lords his successors, are descended from that illustrious family.

Of the several families which sprung from that of Warwick, all of which are either now extinct, or by heiresses have transferred their estates and honours into other families, few have been more considerable, and none came farther down in a descent of males, than that of ALCESTER and POWYKE; from an heiress of which, this sir Fulke lord Brooke was lineally descended.

WALTER DE BEAUCHAMP (m), the founder of that family, was brother to William, the first earl of Warwick of the Beauchamp line, being the second son of William de Beauchamp of Elmely, by Isabel, in her own right countess of Warwick. This Walter purchased the moiety of

of the manor of Alcester, in the county of Warwick, and had there one of his principal seats, called Beauchamp-Court, situated upon the Arrow, below Ouseley, and near Warwick, and another at Powyke in Worcestershire (n). In the 53d year of Henry III. he was signed with the cross for a pilgrimage into the Holy Land, and had a legacy of 200 marks bequeathed to him by his father, for the better performance of that voyage. He was steward of the household (o) to Edward I. and attended that king to Flanders, and into Scotland, and was with him at the battle of Falkirk. In the 29th year of the same king, he was one of those lords in the parliament at Lincoln, who then signified to the pope, under their seals, the superiority of king Edward over the realm of Scotland, being there styled Dominus de Alcester; and in the following year assisted at the famous siege of Caerleverock. He departed this life on the 14th of May, in the 31st year of king Edward I. and was buried in the church of the Grey Friars, near Smithfield, London (p), leaving issue, by Alice his wife, daughter of ——— Tony, Walter Beauchamp, his eldest son and heir; secondly, William; thirdly, Giles; and fourthly, Roger, who left issue Roger, his only son and heir. This Roger last mentioned was seated at Lediard-Tregocz in Wiltshire; and having married to his first wife, Sibill, eldest sister and coheirefs of sir William de Patshall, knight, had in her right the manor of Bletnesho, or Bletsho, in the county of Bedford (q); and making the same his principal seat, both he and his posterity were denominated from that place. In the 28th year of king Edward III. he was appointed captain of Calais (r), and attended the king in his expedition into Gascony. He was summoned to parliament, from the 37th year of king Edward III. to the 3d of Richard II. by the title of Lord Beauchamp of Bletsho, and was lord chamberlain of the household to king Edward III. He died upon the 3d day of January, in the

K

3d

- (n) Fin. Levat. Past. 56. Hen. III. p. 249. Segar's Baronage, MS.  
 (o) Clauf. 24. Edw. I. m. 8. (q) Rot. Fin. 34. Edw. III.  
 (p) Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 1. (r) Rot. Franc. 29. Edw. III.

3d year of king Richard II. and was buried at the Black Friars in London. In the 14th year of king Henry IV. John lord Beauchamp of Bletfho, the lineal descendant, sole heir, and great great grandson of this Roger, died, leaving issue one son, and a daughter. John, the son, died unmarried; and Margaret his sister, becoming the sole heir of this branch of the family, was married, first, to sir Oliver St. John, knight, from whom the lords St. John of Bletfho, as also the viscounts St. John, descended; and afterwards, to John Beaufort, duke of Somerset. Of this last marriage the only issue was Margaret, who was married to Edmund of Hadham, earl of Richmond, and by him was mother to king Henry VII.

WALTER BEAUCHAMP, eldest son and heir of the aforementioned Walter de Beauchamp of Alcester and Powyke, on the decease of his father succeeded to his estate. In the 32d year of king Edward I. he went in the expedition that was then made into Scotland; as he did at several other times, during the reign of this king, and of his successors. In the year 1317, upon the death of Guy de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, his kinsman, he had the custody of all the lands belonging to Warwick castle, together with that castle, during the minority of his heir. In the 1st year of king Edward III. he had a special commission to execute the office of constable of England, in a particular case(s). In the year following, 1328, he died, leaving no issue, and was succeeded by his brother William.

This WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP was likewise a military man, and had attended king Edward I. in several of his expeditions into Flanders and Scotland. In the 10th year of king Edward II. he had the sheriffship of Worcestershire granted to him, during the minority of the heir of his kinsman, Guy earl of Warwick. In the 14th year of king Edward II. he was made governor of St. Briavel's castle, in the county of Gloucester, and of the forest of Dean; and in the year following

lowing was constituted one of the king's commissioners for the safe custody of the city of Worcester. He died without issue; and to him succeeded his brother Giles.

This GILES BEAUCHAMP, in the 14th year of king Edward III. obtained licence to fortify his manor-house at Alcester, called Beauchamp's Court, with a wall of lime and stone, and to embattle it (t): and in the 16th year of the same king, he had the like licence to fortify his house at Freshwater, in the isle of Wight. This Giles had issue John, his only son, who died in the life-time of his father, 1351, leaving issue by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of sir John St. John, one daughter, Joane, married first, to sir Thomas Butler, of Sudley; and secondly, to sir John Belknap, knight, treasurer of Normandy (u): and two sons, viz. sir William, who succeeded him; and sir Walter, who was steward of the household to king Henry V. and by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheir of sir John Roch, knight, was father of Richard Beauchamp, bishop of Salisbury; as also of William Beauchamp, who having married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of Gerard de Braybrook, and cousin and heir of Almeric de St. Amand, a baron of great antiquity, had summons to parliament, on the 2d of January, in the 27th year of king Henry VI. by the title of Baron BEAUCHAMP OF ST. AMAND. This Walter baron Beauchamp of St. Amand was sewer to the king, and chamberlain of North-Wales; and departing this life on the 19th of March, 1457, left only one son, Richard, who succeeded to the barony, but died without issue (x). The exact time of the death of Giles Beauchamp is unknown.

Sir WILLIAM BEAUCHAMP, eldest son of the last-mentioned Giles Beauchamp, succeeded to the estates of his father and grandfather. In the 16th year of king Richard II. he was made constable of the castle of Gloucester (y). In the 3d

K 2

year

(t) Dugd. Bar. vol. 1. p. 248, &amp;c. (x) Ibid.

(u) Segar's Baronage, MS.

(y) Rot. Pat. 16. Ric. II. m. 16.

year of king Henry IV. he was sheriff of Worcestershire, and in the 1st year of Henry V. sheriff of Gloucestershire. He married Catherine, daughter and heir of sir Gerard Uffete, knight; and died in the year 1421, leaving issue sir John Beauchamp, knight, his only son and heir; and one daughter, Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Keinford, esquire.

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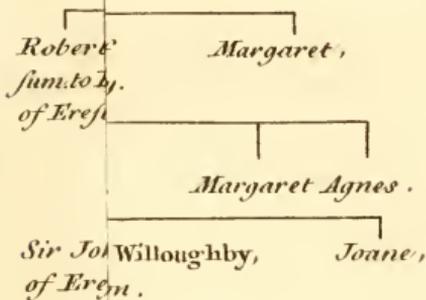
This RICHARD LORD BEAUCHAMP OF POWYKE, by virtue of a special licence from the bishop of Worcester, married, in the private chapel of the manor-house of Beauchamp-Court,  
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(z) Rot. Fin. 17. Hen. VI. m. 10. (b) Pat. 25. Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 33.  
(a) Rot. Fin. 22. Hen. VI. (c) Stemm. Guil. Camden præd.

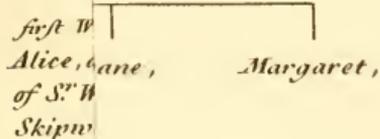
*. Irons BROOKE .*

*Robertau . of  
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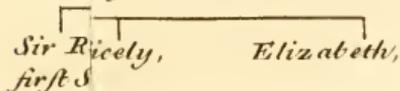
*Sir John,  
Baron*



*William Elizabeth, sister and heir  
Eresby of John Nevil, Baron Latimer.*

*. Esq.*

*Sir Jary . com. Wilts . K<sup>t</sup> .*



*Dorothy Elizabeth, mar .  
Grey, son Dynham .*

*Henry Elizabeth, dau. of  
both d. Richard Nevil, Lord  
Latimer .*

*Dawtre, K<sup>t</sup> Ob. S. P.*

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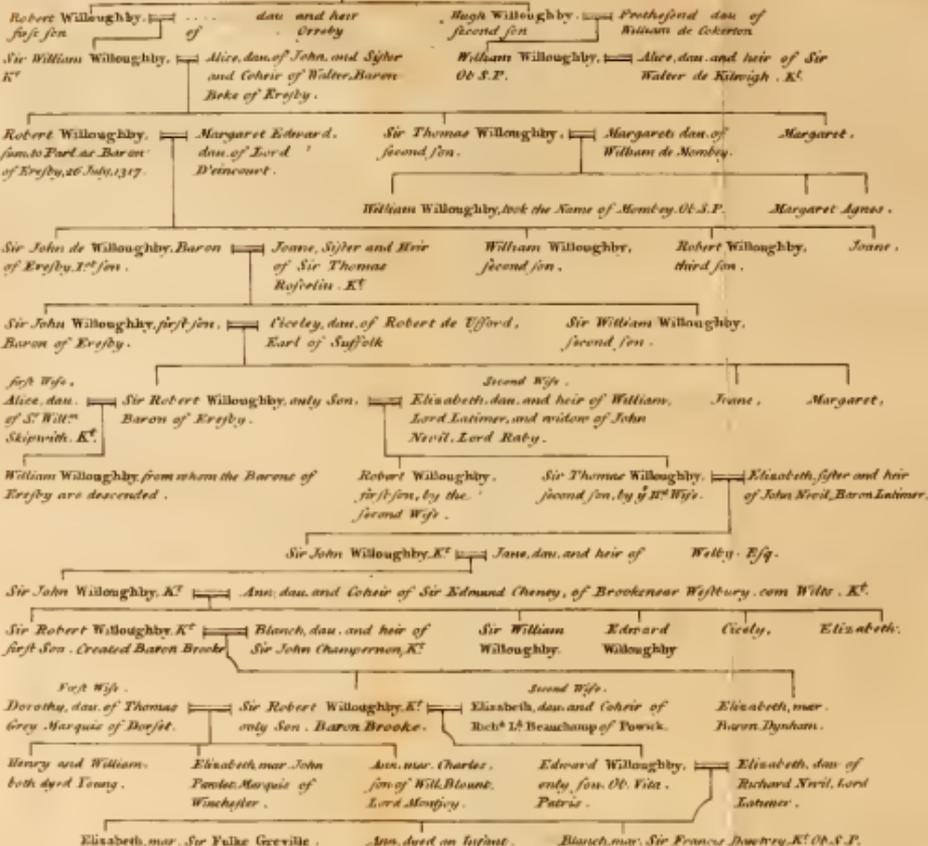
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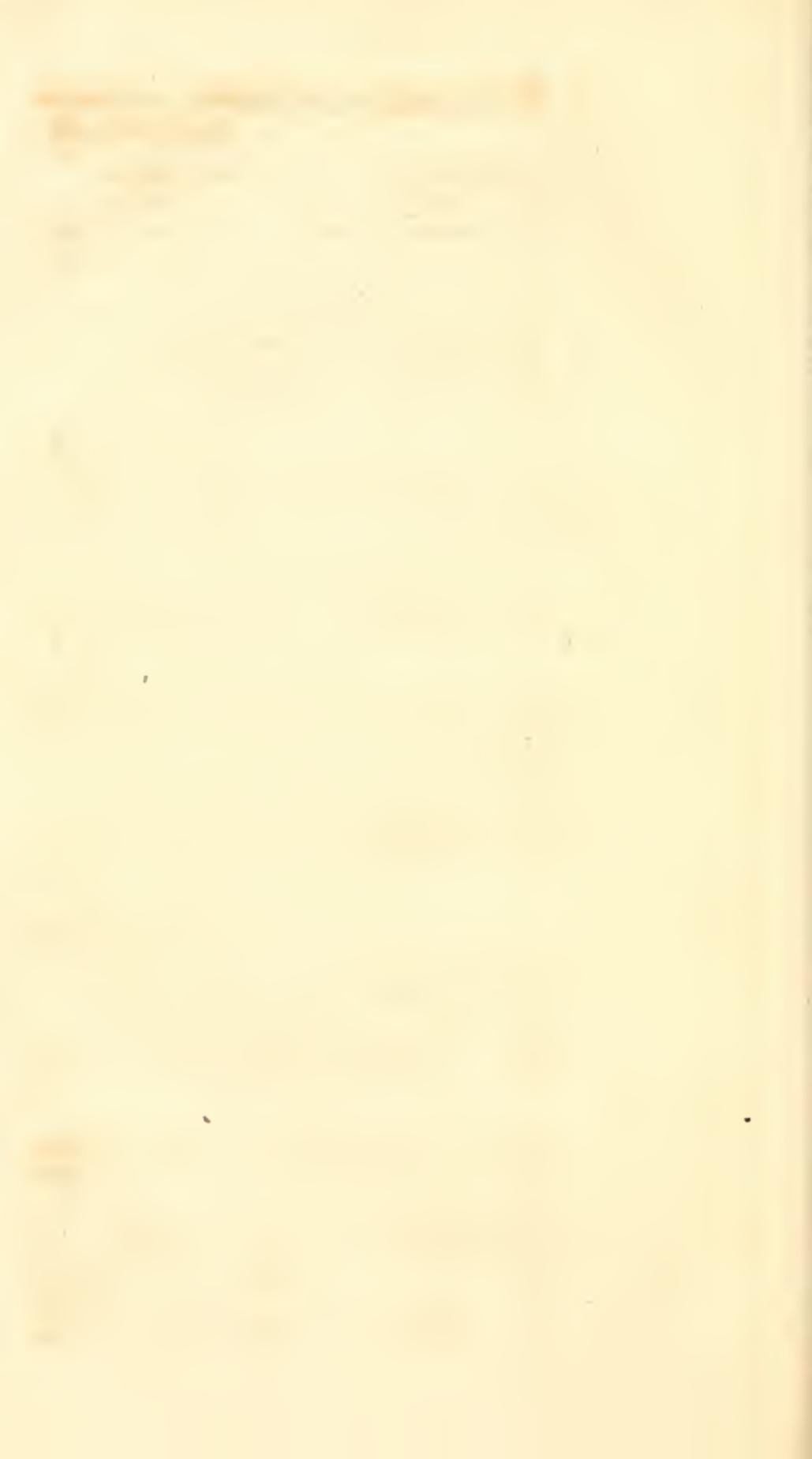
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(a) Rot. Fin. 22. Hen. VI. (c) Stemm. Guil. Camden præd.

*A Genealogical Table of the Family of WILLOUGHBY, BARONS BROOKE.*

*Ralph Willoughby, of Willoughby com. Linc.*





Elizabeth daughter of sir Humphrey Stafford, knight ; and departing this life in the year 1503, left issue three daughters, his coheirs, viz. Elizabeth, the eldest daughter, married to ROBERT WILLOUGHBY, LORD BROOKE ; Anne, to William Ligon, of the county of Worcester, esquire ; and Margaret, to Richard Read, of the county of Gloucester, esquire ; which Elizabeth had the manor of Alcester, in reversion after her father's death, settled upon her at her marriage ; (d) her two sisters having afterwards, for their provision, Powyke, and other lands, in the county of Worcester.

ROBERT (e) WILLOUGHBY, LORD BROOKE, was son to sir Robert Willoughby ; which sir Robert Willoughby, (being son and heir to John Willoughby, a branch of the family of Eresby, as will appear by the annexed table, by Anne his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of sir Edmund Cheney, of Brooke, in the county of Wilts) in consideration of his singular services and fidelity to Henry VII. was, in the 7th year of the reign of that king, raised by writ of summons to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of LORD BROOKE ; the title being taken from the place of his residence, Brooke, near Westbury, in Wiltshire, so called from the rivulet that runs there ; and which place had formerly been the seat of John Pavely, lord of Westbury, from whom, by the above-mentioned marriage with the coheirefs of Cheney, it descended to sir Robert Willoughby (f). This Robert Willoughby, the second lord Brooke, having married the said Elizabeth Beauchamp, died on the 10th of November, in the 13th year of king Henry VIII. He had issue by her only one son, Edward. Edward married Elizabeth, daughter to Richard Nevil, lord Latimer ; which Richard was lineally descended from George lord Latimer, (third son to Ralph, the first earl of Westmorland, by Joan, daughter to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster) and of Elizabeth, wife of the said George, daughter to Richard de Beauchamp, earl of Warwick. This Edward

(d) Dugd. Bar. vol. 2, p. 88. (e) Ibid. (f) Segar's Bar. MS.

ward having issue by his wife, the said Elizabeth, died, during the life-time of his father, leaving three daughters, Elizabeth, Anne, and Blanche, his heirs. Robert lord Brooke, the father of Edward, after the death of the lord Beauchamp's daughter, married Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, by whom he had issue two sons, Henry and William, who both died of the sweating sickness when young; and two daughters, viz. Elizabeth, married to John Pawlet, marquis of Winchester; and Anne, married to Charles Blount, son and heir to William lord Mountjoy: the said two noblemen, in right of their wives, after the death of the lord Brooke, obtained (g), by order of king Henry VIII. in council, which was afterwards confirmed by act of parliament, part of the lands of this rich family: but the inheritance passed by Edward, his only son, to his three grand-daughters; and he, the said lord Brooke, died of a pestilential air, on the 10th of November, in the 13th year of king Henry VIII. 1521, and was buried in the church of Bere-Ferrers, leaving them, the said Elizabeth, Anne, and Blanche, his heirs.

But of those three ladies, Anne dying unmarried, and Blanche, who was married to sir Francis Dautrey, knight, dying without issue, ELIZABETH, the eldest, was left at length sole heir to the last lord Brooke, her grandfather; as also to her grandmother, Elizabeth, the eldest of the daughters and coheirs of the last lord Beauchamp of Powyke; and thus, in her own person, united the illustrious succession of those two noble families.

As the sole heir of her grandmother, she became seized in fee of the whole manor of Alcester; in consequence of which, letters patent of exemplification, in the possession of Francis the present Earl Brooke, and Earl of Warwick, were, in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth, granted to her, then a widow, confirming all the grants of fairs, markets, &c. that had been made in the time of her ancestors, in behalf of the manor

of

of Alceſter. And as the ſole heir of her grandfather, it appears, by an inquisition taken after her death, dated in the 6th year of queen Elizabeth, in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Francis, Earl Brooke and Warwick, that ſhe died ſeized in fee, not only of the manor of Alceſter, but of ſundry other manors and lands, in the counties of Warwick, Worceſter, Glouceſter, Leiceſter, Lincoln, Somerſet, and divers other counties; the whole amounting to ſo great a value, that ſhe was truly eſteemed one of the richeſt heiresses of her time, as well as one of the beſt deſcended. Having thus deduced in full the deſcent of this great lady, an attention which the importance of the ſubject juſtly merited, I now return to the Grevile family, into which ſhe brought all her eſtates and honours.

Upon (h) the death of Robert Willoughby, the laſt lord Brooke, her grandfather, the wardſhip of this young lady was obtained, as I ſaid before, by ſir Edward Grevile of Milcote, in the county of Warwick, knight. Sir Edward intended her for John, his eldeſt ſon; but ſhe preferring in affection Fulke\*, his younger ſon, was married to him.

We have the following account of this marriage, in a manuſcript entitled *The Genealogie, Life and Death of Robert Lord Brooke*; written in the year 1644, and at preſent in the poſſeſſion of Francis Earl Brooke, and Earl of Warwick.

(i) “ In the days of king Henry the Eight,” ſays the author of that manuſcript, “ I read of ſir Edward Grevill of Milcote, “ who had the wardſhip of Elizabeth, one of the daughters  
“ of

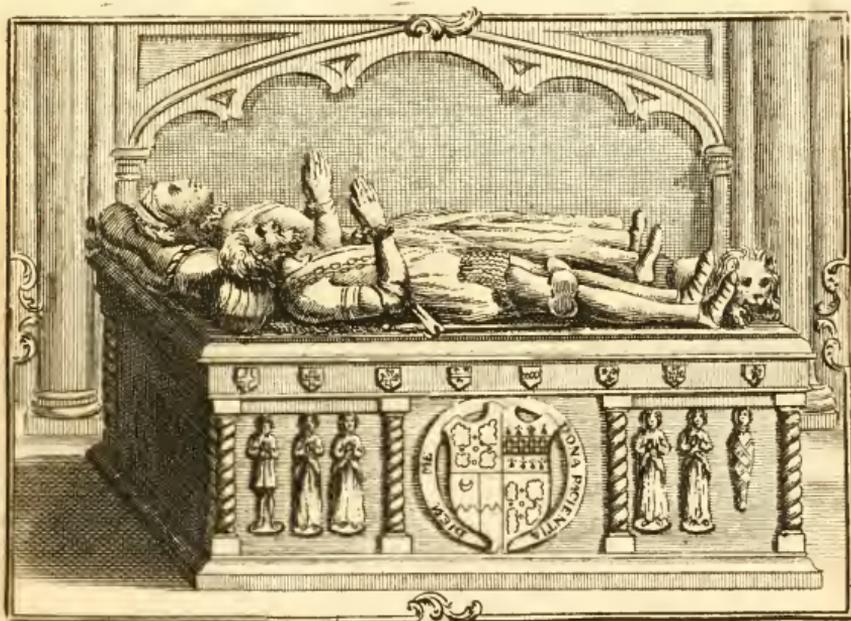
(h) Dugdale's *Baronage*, vol. 2. (i) MSS. præd. autore Thom. Spencer, p. 6.  
p. 442, 443.

\* Mr. Camden, in his *Remains*, p. 70. ſays FOULK, or FULK, is by ſome derived from the German *Uollz*, i. e. Noble and Gallant; but that he thinks it comes from Folk, the Engliſh-Saxon word for People, as though it was the ſame with PUBLIUS of the Romans, and only tranſlated from PUBLIUS, as beloved of the people or commons.

“ of the lord Brooke’s son. This knight made a motion to  
 “ his ward, to be married to John, his eldest son; but she  
 “ refused, saying that she did like better of Foulke, his second  
 “ son. He told her, that he had no estate of land to main-  
 “ taine her, and that he was in the king’s service of warre  
 “ beyond the seas, and therefore his returne was very doubt-  
 “ full. Shee replyed, and said, that shee had an estate suffi-  
 “ cient both for him, and for herselfe; and that shee would  
 “ pray for his safetie, and waite for his coming. Upon his  
 “ returne home, for the worthy service he had performed, he  
 “ was by king Henry honoured with knighthood; and then  
 “ he married Elizabeth, the daughter of the lord Brooke’s son.”

Sir FULKE GREVILLE, having by this marriage obtained the manor of Alcester, and many other fair lordships and lands, seated himself at Beauchamp’s Court, and augmenting this large estate by the purchase of fundry lands in the neighbourhood, raised his family to high distinction in the county of Warwick. In the 32d year of Henry VIII. the king demised to him the scite of the monastery of Alcester, together with all the lands and rents belonging thereto, lying in and about Alcester, Coughton, Kinerton, and Exhall; and he thereupon pulled down the monastery, for enlarging his house at Beauchamp’s Court: but the inheritance being granted by the crown to William and John Sewster, and to the heirs of the said John, sir Fulke purchased the same of them in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary. In the 34th year of king Henry VIII. he was sheriff of the counties of Warwick and Leicester, as also in the 1st year of king Edward VI.; and was knight of the shire for the county of Warwick, in three several parliaments. That he was an affectionate husband, and tender parent; that he had encountered great difficulties, in securing the inheritance of his lady, (the daughters of the late lord Brooke claiming as coheirs) and that he was remarkably accurate in his accounts, and adhered strictly to justice in all his transactions, appears by the whole tenor of his last will, bearing date the 12th of September, in the 1st year of queen Elizabeth; in  
 which,

which, towards the end, he thus expresses himself: “ And my  
 “ especial requests to my executors for the love I have born  
 “ them, and for the travel I have taken in establishing the  
 “ hole inheritance, with my great costs also to be considered,  
 “ I most earnestly require them, and on God’s behalf charge  
 “ them, that my debts be paid, if I die before the accom-  
 “ plishments thereof.” His executors were, his lady, and his  
 eldest son, Fulke Grevile. He died in the 1st year of queen  
 Elizabeth, and Elizabeth his wife in the 3d; and both were  
 buried in the church at Alcester, where an altar-monument is  
 erected to their memory, upon which the effigies of himself  
 and his lady are laid, with the portraitures of his children on  
 the sides, as is here delineated.



Round the verge of the monument is the following inscription.  
 ‘ Here lieth the body of Foulke Grevyll, knight, and lady  
 ‘ Elizabeth his wife, the daughter and heir of Edward Wil-  
 ‘ loughby, esquire, the sone and heire of Robert Willoughby,  
 ‘ knyght, lord of Broke; and lady Elizabeth, one of the  
 ‘ daughters and coheires of the lord Beauchamp of Powyk:  
 ‘ which Foulke died the Xth day of November, anno Domini  
 MDLIX; and the said lady Elizabeth, his wife, departed  
 IXth day of . . . . in the year of our lord MDLX; of  
 whose soules God have mercy. Amen.”

They left three sons, and four daughters. The sons were, first, Foulke; secondly, Robert Grevile of Thorp-Latymor, in the county of Lincoln, ancestor to Francis, the present Earl Brooke, and Earl of Warwick; and lastly, Edward, afterwards sir Edward Grevile of Harrold park, in the parish of Waltham-Abbey in the county of Essex; whose line terminated in two daughters, his coheirs. The daughters of the aforesaid Fulke Grevile were, Mary, married to William Harris, of the county of Devon, esquire; Eleanor, to sir John Conway, of Arrow and Ragley, in the county of Warwick, knight; Catherine, to Giles Read, of the county of Gloucester, esquire; and Blanche, who died unmarried.

FULKE GREVILLE, the eldest son, upon the death of his mother, succeeded to this great inheritance, and was knighted in the 7th year of queen Elizabeth, being then thirty-nine years of age. He was, according to the character Camden (k) gives of him, “ a person no less esteemed for the sweetness of his temper, than the dignity of his station.” We have the following account of him, in the manuscript above mentioned, page 6th. “ He was a gentleman full of affabilitie and courtesie, and much given to hospitalitie, which got the love of the whole countrie. For in his time no man did beare a greater sway in the countie of Warwicke than himseife. He was evermore attended with a brave companie of gentlemen. Upon the news of the death of queen Elizabeth, he being at Warwicke at the great assize, came down from the bench, and with some of his friendes, proclaimed king James, which the judges of the circuit refused to doe.” He was custos rotulorum of the county of Warwick; and one of the knights of the shire in the 28th year of queen Elizabeth, and in four other parliaments. He married Anne, daughter to Ralph Nevil, earl of Westmorland, and died in the year 1606, and the 4th of king James, leaving by her, Fulke, his son and heir; and one daughter, Margaret, married to sir Richard Verney,  
of

(k) Camd. Brit. (in the last edit. of the translation) vol. 1. p. 607.

of Compton-Mordak, in the county of Warwick, knight, ancestor to the present lord Willoughby of Brooke.

FULKE GREVILLE, only son of the last-mentioned sir Fulke, was born in the year 1554 (l). Being of the same age with his cousin sir Philip Sidney, they had their juvenile education together, at a school in Shrewsbury (m). From this school Fulke Grevile went to the university of Oxford, but soon removed to that of Cambridge, and was entered of Trinity college there. Having finished his academical studies, he went abroad, and by adding the knowledge of men to that of books, returned to his native country a most accomplished gentleman. On his arrival in England, his uncle Robert Grevile, at that time a servant to queen Elizabeth, introduced him into the court, where he was soon taken notice of as a most ingenious person, and greatly esteemed by all such as were lovers of arts and sciences (n). Being thus made known to the most polite and learned court at that time in Europe, and by the recommendation of his uncle sir Henry Sidney, lord president of Wales, nominated to some beneficial preferments in that principality, he had an early opportunity of cultivating a friendship with those who either then were, or afterwards became, eminent in life: but of all the men of rank who then made a figure at the court of Elizabeth, his kinsman sir Philip Sidney was his darling: he lived the companion and friend of this great man from his earliest youth, and when he died, wrote his life.

This fair prospect, which thus offered itself to Mr. Grevile, for his being amply provided for at home, could not allay that ardour, which he strongly possessed, of engaging himself in services abroad, both by sea and land. The passion that chiefly prevailed among the youth of spirit at that time, was to go to foreign courts in the train of ambassadors; to assist at

L 2

sieges

(l) Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. 1. coll. 521.

(m) Letters and Memorials of Sidney and Family, vol. 1. p. 8.

(n) Wood, ut supra.

sieges or battles under the conduct of famous generals ; or to sail to the East or West Indies, in hopes of making discoveries of new countries, or conquests upon the Spaniards. On the other hand, queen Elizabeth constantly discouraged those irregular sallies of ambition ; as she knew, that if they were indulged beyond what the service of the publick required, the kingdom might be thereby deprived of the bravest subjects, and she of her most valuable servants. Sir Fulke, whose ambition to acquire honour or improvement in foreign countries, was equal to that of any of his age and rank, not being able to obtain leave from his royal mistress to go abroad so often as he desired, was bold enough to make several attempts to go without her permission : but on all those occasions he was either recalled before he got out of England, or on his return was received in such a manner, as was most proper to mortify him, being sometimes “ made to live in her court,” as he himself says, “ a spectacle of disfavour, too long, as he conceived.” The first excursion which he meditated was, as he informs us in his Life of Philip Sidney, when the armies of don John and duke Casimir were to meet in the Low Countries. Resolved to be a witness of the expected conflict, he made all necessary preparations for his journey, and by the queen’s permission had actually shipped his horses and equipage at Dover ; but, to his great mortification, just as he was at the point of his departure, he was staid by the queen’s mandate. After this, secretary Walsingham being sent ambassador to treat with those two princes, in a business which so much concerned Christian blood and Christian empire, Mr. Grevile thought that whoever would venture to join that ambassador’s train, although without leave, was in no danger of being staid. Accordingly he went over with the secretary, unknown. In his way home he went to Delft, where he waited on William Nassau, prince of Orange ; by whom he was kindly received, having been the year before recommended to him by his friend Sidney. After a short stay with this excellent and experienced prince, who held several political conferences with him on the then present posture of publick affairs, he returned to England ; but the queen,

highly

highly repenting his presumption in going out of the kingdom without her permission, forbid him her presence for many months (o).

The frowns of Elizabeth were not however as yet sufficient to deter him from turning his thoughts to foreign exploits. In this he was encouraged by the sentiments and example of his beloved Sidney, who in the midst of a court that esteemed, loved, and almost adored him, and where he was honoured with the favour of his royal mistress, languished after the glory of a mighty foreign expedition (p). He framed with himself a scheme of attacking the Spaniards in America; of subverting their government there; and of laying the foundation of an English settlement in its place, upon such a plan, as that it might become a durable establishment, and by degrees increase, till it extended its power from ocean to ocean. This design he communicated to no one except his friend Grevile, who, to use sir Fulke's own words, "having been bred up  
 " with him from his youth, he chose to be his loving and be-  
 " loved Achates in this voyage." The two young adventurers knowing that the queen and her council would never consent, that he should go on an employment of so hazardous a nature, and so far from England, they secretly concerted the execution of the scheme with sir Francis Drake. It was agreed between them, that sir Francis should have the name and reputation of the project while in England; but that, when they set sail, the command should be divided betwixt him and sir Philip; and, in the mean while, sir Philip was to support and quicken the expedition with all his credit at court. Sir Francis soon had a squadron assigned him: all dispatch was used, and no publick expence spared, in the equipment. Sir Philip embarked a great part of his own fortune in the adventure; but carefully kept his design of going himself on board, a secret from all his relations and friends. When the fleet was ready, the two adven-  
 turers

(o) Life of Sir Philip Sidney, p. 167—169.

(p) Ibid. p. 82—83.

turers made use of some specious pretence to leave the court, and go to Plymouth, where the fleet then was, and where they were to wait for a favourable wind. In the mean while sir Francis Drake's resolution failed; he durst not risk the queen's displeasure, but delayed his departure from time to time on various pretences, till at last the design of sir Philip and sir Fulke was known at court. The queen immediately dispatched messengers to Plymouth to stop them, or, if they refused to obey, to stop the fleet. Sir Philip had the courage to withstand this first message, (the letters having been intercepted, and conveyed secretly into his own hands;) but a second came by a peer of the realm, with an offer to sir Philip, on the one hand, of an employment under his uncle, the earl of Leicester, then going general into the Low Countries; and on the other hand, denouncing the severest displeasure in case of disobedience. Upon this our disappointed adventurers returned to court, and left sir Francis to pursue his voyage, from which he returned rather with wealth than honour.

When the earl of Leicester was sent general of the queen's forces into the Low Countries, sir Fulke obtained from him the command of one hundred horse; but neither his humble suit to the queen, nor the intercession of his noble uncle and patron, backed by the interest of many other of his friends, could prevail on queen Elizabeth to consent to his leaving her court.

Lastly, as he himself tells us, "the universal fame of a battle to be fought between the prime forces of Henry III. of France, and the religious of Henry IV. then king of Navarre, lifting him yet once more above this humble earth of duty, made him resolve to see the difference between kings present, and absent, in their martial expeditions." So that, without acquainting any creature, the earl of Essex excepted, he shipped himself over, and at his return was kept from the queen's presence full six months, and then received after a strange manner: for that absolute princess, to sever ill example from

from grace, averred his going over to be a secret employment of hers; "protecting him," as he adds, "to the world, with the honour of her employment, rather than she would, for example's sake, be forced either to punish him further, or too easily forgive a contempt or neglect in a servant so near about her, as she was pleased to conceive it (q)."

After those fruitless attempts to follow his own desires, the fire of youth beginning now to abate, sir Fulke came to be sensible, as he says himself, "that it was sufficient for the plant to grow where the sovereign's hand had planted it: he therefore contracted his thoughts, and bounded his prospect within the safe limits of duty, and in such home-services as were acceptable to his sovereign."

The first account we meet with, of the civil and domestick employments appointed him by his uncle sir Henry Sidney, is in a letter of sir Henry to the lords of the council, wherein, proposing to lessen the number of attorneys in the court held in the marches of Wales, and to regulate them under a principal officer or two by patent from her majesty, he recommends Mr. Fulke Grevile, together with his own secretary Mr. Molyneux, for that purpose (r). About the year 1580, he obtained a patent for the office of clerk of the signet to the council in Wales; and some time after, he had likewise, by another patent, the clerkship of the council, to be executed by himself or his deputy (s): which offices are said to have brought him in yearly two thousand pounds. He was not however so much embarrassed with business, as to prevent his making a conspicuous figure in the grand entertainments which were made at court in the year 1581, when the ambassadors, and many of the French nobility, came over commissioners from Catherine

(q) Life of Sir Philip Sidney, p. 169—171.

(r) Letters of the Sidneys, vol. 1. p. 145.

(s) The present State of your Majesty's Council established in the Principality and Marches of Wales. MS. penes Nath. Boothe, armig. Sidney's Letters.

Catherine de Medicis, to treat of a marriage between queen Elizabeth and the duke of Anjou. Those noble personages, after having been nobly banqueted at Westminster, were further entertained, amongst other courtly diversions, with the martial exercise of tilts and tournaments, by Philip earl of Arundel, Frederick lord Windsor, Philip Sidney, and Fulke Grevile, who were challengers to all comers (t): in which rencounters Fulke Grevile behaved himself so gallantly, that he won the reputation of a most valiant knight (u).

On the 20th of April, 1583, he was by patent constituted secretary for the principality of South and North Wales; which office king James I. afterwards conferred on him for life (x): and in the year 1587, he was one of the four persons who carried the pall at the pompous funeral of his much beloved and lamented friend sir Philip Sidney (y). In the beginning of the year 1588, he was, among other persons of honour and quality, created master of arts by the university of Oxford (z); and when Ambrose Dudley, earl of Warwick, was on the 9th of April, 1589, interred in the chapel of Warwick, he was one of the principal mourners (a). In October, 1597, he received the order of knighthood; and two years after, was appointed treasurer of the navy for life (b). When orders were given out, in August, 1599, for drawing commissions for the great fleet that was set forth in expectation of another invasion by the Spaniards, it is reported that sir Fulke Grevile was to have one, as rear-admiral (c); but we hear no more of any such charge that he was intrusted with in the navy. In the 44th and last year of queen Elizabeth, having bought up from  
private

(t) Camden's Annals of Queen Elizabeth, anno 1581.

(u) Winstanley's Lives of English Poets.

(x) Dugdale's Warwickshire.

(y) Funeral Procession of Sir Philip Sidney; designed by Thomas Lant, servant to sir Phi-

lip, and engraved by Derick Theodore de Brij, in the city of London, 1587.

(z) Wood's Athenæ, Oxon.

(a) Collins's Memoirs of the Sidneys, p. 39.

(b) Dugdale's Warwickshire.

(c) Letters of the Sidneys, p. 113.

private hands some claims upon the manor of Wedgenock, he obtained from the queen a grant of the ancient and spacious park thereunto belonging, for himself, his heirs and assigns, in as large and ample manner, as John duke of Northumberland, or Ambrose earl of Warwick, had held it. He was a member of parliament in several sessions, being many times elected knight of the shire with sir Thomas Lucy (d); and it was affirmed, that the county could not make a better choice, they being learned, wise, and honest (e). At the coronation of king James I. in 1603, he was made a knight of the Bath, and soon after called, from being treasurer of the navy, to be chancellor and under-treasurer of the exchequer, being at the same time appointed one of the privy council. In the 2d year of that king he obtained a grant of the castle of Warwick, with the gardens and other dependencies about it (f). He then found it in a ruinous condition, the towers and other strong places of it being used for the common gaol of the county; but at the expence of upwards of 20,000*l.* he repaired and adorned it for the seat of his family. Moreover, he made a purchase of the Temple grounds adjoining, and beautified them with large and stately plantations, with an intention, as it would seem, to put in execution the design which George duke of Clarence formerly had, of making a park of them under his windows; and which design hath been lately perfected by the present earl Brooke and Warwick, since he became lord of the manor. Upon the whole, he so repaired this great and venerable pile, as to render it, as Dugdale observes (g), “not only a place of great strength, but extraordinary delight, and the most princely seat within the mid-land parts of the realm.” Besides other grants from the crown, he had one also of the manor and lands of Knowle, in the said county of Warwick; and he tasted the royal bounty as yet more, in such grants of land, than in any offices of state.

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(d) Sir Simon Dewes's Journal of Parliaments. (f) Wood's Athenæ, Oxon. ut supra.

(e) Spencer's Life of Robert Lord Brooke. (g) Dugdale's Warwickshire.

In 1617, he obtained a special charter, confirming all such liberties as had been granted to any of his ancestors, in behalf of the town of Alcester, upon a new rent of ten shillings a year, then reserved to the king, his heirs and successors (h).

It appears from what has been said above, that he had, in his own person, the hereditary right of a peerage; being, by his grandmother, heir at law to Robert Willoughby, lord Brooke, who had been called up by writ of summons to the house of lords. But it was probably not at that time a point clear in law, that after an honour had been for some time in abeyance in the female line, it could afterwards be claimed by the heir at law; as indeed the question was but for the first time, and in this very case, decided in the house of lords, in the 8th year of king William III. on the petition of Richard Verney, esquire, of Compton-Mordak; whose claim to the peerage of Willoughby of Brooke was then admitted, he being grandson and heir to Margaret above mentioned, who was only sister, and heir at law, to sir Fulke Grevile. But, however that point of law might then have been thought of, sir Fulke accepted of letters patent, bearing date the 19th of January, in the 18th year of James I. by which he was advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of Lord BROOKE, Baron BROOKE of BEAUCHAMP-COURT, in the county of Warwick, with limitations of that honour, in default of heirs male of his own body, to his kinsman ROBERT GREVILLE, son to FULKE GREVILLE, of THORPE-LATYMER in the county of Lincoln, esquire. The reasons assigned in the patent for his creation, were his faithful services to queen Elizabeth, and the then present king; and that he was of noble extraction, being descended of the blood of the NEVILS, the WILLOUGHBYS, and the BEAUCHAMPS. In September, 1621, his lordship resigning the office of chancellor of the exchequer, in which he was succeeded by Richard Weston, afterwards earl of Portland, he was made one of the gentlemen of the king's bed-chamber (i). He was

(h) Dugdale's Warwickshire, ut (i) Wood's Athenæ, Oxon. vol. 1. supra. coll. 521.

was also counsellor of state to king Charles I. and in the beginning of his reign was the founder of an history-lecture in the university of Cambridge, with an allowance of a handsome salary to the professor thereof (k). Indeed there are many instances of his favours and beneficences to learning and learned men; and some of them have not only amply celebrated his excellent sense and ingenuity, but gratefully acknowledged his extraordinary liberality towards, and patronage of them (l). In 1597, by his assiduous applications to queen Elizabeth, he obtained the office of clarencieux king of arms for Mr. Camden (m), who very gratefully acknowledges his favours, not only by leaving to him in his last will a piece of plate, but in his *Britannia* (n), where, speaking of the father of lord Brooke, he adds, “ Whose only son doth so intirely devote himself to  
 “ the study of real vertue and honour, that the nobleness of his  
 “ mind far exceeds that of his birth; for whose extraordinary  
 “ favours, though I must despair of making suitable returns,  
 “ yet, whether speaking or silent, I must ever preserve a  
 “ grateful remembrance of them.” He introduced the learned Dr. John Overal to the queen, and by his interest with her, procured for him the deanry of St. Paul’s in London (o). He was the rise and making of that eminent minister of state, sir John Coke, knight, who by his means was preferred to be secretary of the navy, and who was afterwards master of the requests, and at last secretary of state for twenty years together (p). But for his happy enfranchisement of John Speed, the historiographer, from a mechanick employment, and his commodious enablement of him to pursue the historical studies to which he had such an uncommon inclination, the hearty and

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unreserved

(k) Fuller’s *History of the University of Cambridge*, p. 165.

(l) Daniel in his *Poetical Works*. Dous in his *Poems*. Brown in his *Britannia’s Pastorals*. Phillips in his *Theatrum Poetarum*.

(m) Wood’s *Athenæ, Oxon*, vol. 1. coll. 481.

(n) Camden’s *Britannia*, in *Warwickshire*.

(o) Wood’s *Athenæ, Oxon*, vol. 1. coll. 314.

(p) Fuller’s *Worthies in Derbyshire*, fol. 233.

unreserved acknowledgement he has publickly made, deserves to be written in letters of gold; where having mentioned, in his Theatre of Great-Britain, the extraordinary reparations which had been made of the decayed castle of Warwick by sir Fulke Grevile, he adds, “ Whose merit to me-ward I do  
 “ acknowledge, in setting this hand free from the dayly em-  
 “ ployments of a manual trade, and giving it full liberty thus to  
 “ express the inclination of my mind; himself being the pro-  
 “ curer of my present estate (q).” Sir Fulke Grevile was not content with the mere encouraging of learning in others: from the time that he laid aside all further thoughts of going abroad, and determined to apply himself to home-services, he devoted his leisure hours to the amusement of writing, particularly in the poetical way. After the death of queen Elizabeth, calling to mind, as he tells us in his Life of Sir Philip Sidney (r), the many duties he owed to that matchless sovereign of his, he resolved to write her life, or history, purposing to have set out with the union of the red and white roses in the marriage of Henry VII. but finding he could not have the use of those papers which he looked upon as absolutely necessary to complete his work in the substantial manner that might be expected, he laid aside that design, and disposed himself to revise the products of his earlier studies. Little of them appeared in print during his life-time; but since his death there have been several publications in his name, though it is not improbable but that he has mentioned, himself, all the pieces of his writing, which he designed for the press: therefore I shall here subjoin an account of the writings which have been publickly ascribed to him, and refer the reader to the Life of Sir Philip Sidney, for what he says of those which he intended should be printed as his posthumous works (s).

First, Certain learned and elegant Works of the Right Honourable Fulke Lord Brooke; written in his Youth and familiar

(q) Speed's Theatre of Great- (s) Life of Sir Philip Sidney,  
 Britain, p. 53. p. 241—247.

(r) P. 336, &c.

liar Exercise with Sir Philip Sidney. London, printed by E. P. for W. Seyle, &c. fol. 1633. Containing, 1. A Treatise on Human Learning.—2. An Inscription upon Fame and Honour.—3. A Treatise of Wars.—4. The Tragedy of Abraham.—5. The Tragedy of Mustapha.—9. Cælica, on the Topick of Love.—7. A Letter to an Honourable Lady.—8. A Letter on Travels.

Secondly, The Five Years of King James I. ; or, The Condition of the State of England, and the Relation it had to other Provinces. Written by Sir Fulke Grevile, late Lord Brooke. Printed for R. W. 4to, 1643.

Thirdly, The Life of the renowned Sir Philip Sidney ; containing Sir Philip's principal Actions, Councils, Designs, and Death ; with the true Interest of England, as it then stood, in relation to all foreign Princes ; and particularly for suppressing the Power of Spain, as stated by him ; together with a short Account of the Maxims and Policies used by Queen Elizabeth in her Government. Written by Sir Fulke Grevile. Printed for Henry Seyle, 12mo, 1652.

Fourthly, The Remains of Sir Fulke Grevile, Lord Brooke ; being Poems of Monarchy and Religion, never printed before. Printed for Henry Herringman, 8vo, 1670.

His lordship having never been married, and being desirous to maintain his family in the rank to which he had greatly contributed to raise it, he freed from intail all the estates he had inherited from his ancestors ; and adding to those, such as he had acquired by grant from the crown, or by purchase, he settled the whole, by his last will and testament, upon his cousin Robert Grevile, (in whose favour he had obtained the reversion of his honours) and the heirs male of his body ; with the remainder over to the heirs male of sir Edward Grevile, of Harold park, the third branch of his family.

This will was executed the 18th of February, 1627, and was then witnessed by several gentlemen at that time in his service; among whom was one Ralph Haywood, who had been long his servant. Some months afterwards, a codicil was added, granting annuities to those gentlemen, by name; omitting, however, this Haywood, whom he probably did not think intitled to his liberality (t). Haywood resented this neglect to such a degree, that on the 1st day of September, 1628, being alone with his lord in his bed-chamber in Brooke house, in Holbourn, he entered into a warm and insolent expostulation with him; for which being severely reprimanded by his lord, Haywood gave him a mortal stab with a knife, or, as others say, with his sword (u). The villain made his escape into another room, which he locked; and before it could be broke open for him to be seized, he destroyed himself with the same instrument wherewith he had murdered his master. Lord Brooke languished a few days with his wound, but before he died ordered another short codicil to be added to his will, in which he left handsome legacies to the surgeons and others who attended him on this occasion. He died the 30th of September, 1628, in the 75th year of his age, and was buried with great solemnity; sir William Segar, knight, garter; sir Henry St. George, knight, Richmond herald; and Henry Chitting, esquire, Somersfet herald, directing the funeral. His body was laid in his own vault, on the north side of the choir, in the church of St. Mary at Warwick, under a monument which he had erected himself, with this remarkable inscription:

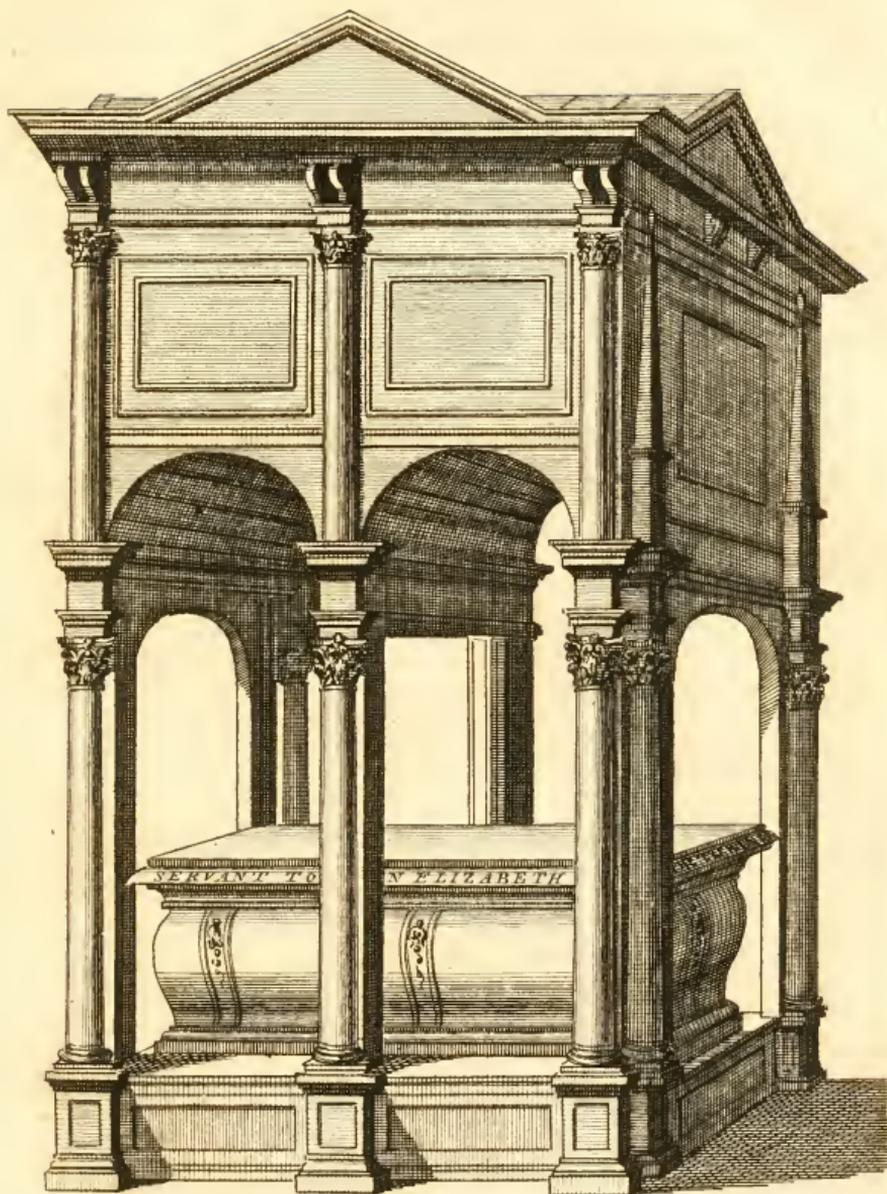
“ Fulke Grevile,  
 “ Servant to queen Elizabeth,  
 “ Counsellor to king James,  
 “ And friend to sir Philip Sidney (x).  
 “ Trophæum peccati.”

[See the annexed plate.]

Lord

(t) Smith's Obituary, in Peck's *Defiderata Curiosa*, lib. 14. p. 12. (u) Wood's *Athenæ*, Oxon. vol. 1. coll. 522.

(x) Dugdale's *Warwicksh.* vol. 1.



Round the Verge of the TOMB.

1. FVLKE GREVIL 2 SERVANT TO QVEEN ELIZABETH 3 COVN-  
-CELLOR TO KING 4 IAMES AND FRIEND TO S<sup>t</sup> PHILIP SYDNEY.

TROPHEVM PECCATI.



Faint, illegible text or a caption located below the architectural drawing, possibly providing details or a title for the structure depicted above.

Lord Bacon gives us a short and laudable character of this great man (y): but sir Robert Naunton furnishes us with the following more ample and general character of him, as an eminent courtier of those times, where he musters him amongst the favourites of queen Elizabeth. His words are (z), “ Sir Fulke Grevile, lord Brooke, had no mean place in her favour: neither did he hold it for a short term; for, if I be not deceived, he had the longest lease, and the smoothest time, without any rub of any of her favourites. He came to the court in his youth and prime; for that is the time, or never. He was a brave gentleman, and honourably descended from Willoughby lord Brooke, and admiral to king Henry VII. Neither illiterate; for he was, as he would often profess, a friend to sir Philip Sidney: and there are of his, now extant, some fragments of his poems, and of those times, which do interest him in the Muses, and which shew the queen’s election had ever a noble conduct, and its motions more of virtue and judgement than fancy. I find that he never sought for, or obtained, any great place or preferment in court, during all the time of his attendance: neither did he need it; for he came thither backed with a plentiful fortune, which, as himself was wont to say, was the better held together by a single life, wherein he lived and died, a constant courtier of the ladies.”

Upon the death of Fulke lord Brooke, the elder branch of the family, in the male line, ended; and, as we observed before, Margaret, his sister, carried the honours of the female line into the family of Verney. But Robert, of the second branch of the family, who succeeded him in his fortune and title, succeeded him likewise in the honour, of being next in male descent from the first sir Fulke, and Elizabeth his wife, who, as we have shewn above, was not only heiress of the family of Willoughby of Brooke, but was twice descended of the old earls of Warwick: for this Robert, now lord Brooke, and Dorothy his

(y) Apothegms, new and old, by (z) Naunton’s *Fragmenta Regalia*, p. 30.  
 Ld. Bacon, 12mo, 1625. p. 221.

his sister, (married to sir Arthur Haslerigg, of Nofely, in the county of Leiceſter) were the only iſſue of Fulke Grevile, eſquire, the eldeſt ſon of Robert Grevile, of Thorp-Latymer, in the county of Lincoln, eſquire, who was ſecond ſon to the ſaid ſir Fulke Grevile, and Elizabeth his wife.

This (a) ROBERT GREVILLE, while but an infant of four years of age, was in a manner adopted as a ſon, by his couſin, the lord Brooke, who from that time provided for his education and breeding, ſo as to render him worthy of that eſtate and dignity he intended to confer upon him. He returned from his travels beyond ſeas about the age of twenty, and in the ſame year was elected to ſerve for the borough of Warwick, in the parliament which was then called, but ſoon after unhappily diſſolved. He ſucceeded his couſin, Fulke lord Brooke, at the age of twenty-one, and ſoon after married lady Catherine Ruſſel, eldeſt daughter to Francis earl of Bedford.

The principles of government he had imbibed in his education, which were probably improved from his intimate connexion with the Bedford family, made him diſapprove of the meaſures which were carried on by the court, in the beginning of the reign of king Charles I. So deeply was he affected with the grievances complained of at that time, and ſo diſcouraged at the gloomy proſpect that overſpread the nation, that he entered into a deſign with the lord viſcount Say and Seal, to leave England, and ſettle in a corner of the world, remote from the oppreſſion of a court (b). Thoſe two noblemen procured from Robert Rich, earl of Warwick, an aſſignment of part of a large tract of land in North-America, (now part of New-England) of which he had obtained a grant from the crown; and in the year 1635, ſent over George Fenwick, eſquire, to begin a ſettlement in that country, and prepare a place of retreat for them and their friends; in conſequence of which a town was there built, which thence bears the name of Saybrook.

(a) MS. præd. p. 14 and 17.

(b) British Empire in America, vol. 1. p. 67, 68.

Saybrook. But when afterwards a spirit rose in England, in opposition to the arbitrary measures of that bad administration, and that there were hopes of reforming the abuses of government, he laid aside the thoughts of retiring from his own country, and was one of the first who assumed the boldness of asserting the cause of liberty, even in the face of the court. (c) When the king, in his expedition against the Scotch, had summoned the nobility to meet him at York; and it was thought fit, by the whole body of the council, that a short protestation should be drawn, in which all men should “ profess their loyalty and obedience to his majesty, and disclaim “ and renounce the having any intelligence, or holding any “ correspondence with the rebels.” Of the English nobility, the lord Say, and the lord Brooke, positively refused, in the king’s own presence, to make any such protestation. They said, “ If the king suspected their loyalty, he might proceed “ against them as he thought fit; but that it was against the “ law to impose any oaths or protestations upon them, which “ were not enjoined by law; and, in that respect, that they “ might not betray the common liberty, they would not submit to it.” From that time lord Brooke proceeded in the measures of his party, with steadiness and resolution; and when afterwards the war broke out betwixt the king and the parliament, and all the great men in England ranged themselves on one side or the other, he adhered to that of the parliament, and was in such esteem with those of that party, that, as lord Clarendon (d) says, “ they had scarce a more absolute confidence in any man than in him.” And yet, from the universal character he had of good-nature, justice, and love of his country, there is reason to believe, that had he lived to see to what a height the parliament afterwards carried matters, he would have disapproved of their conduct; and might have been instrumental in moderating the violence of that party, and in establishing a peace, founded upon the security of the constitution and the rights of the crown. Lord Clarendon (e) seems indeed to have been of another opinion. But it is cer-

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(c) Clarend. fol. vol. 1. p. 93. (d) Ib. vol. 2. p. 114. (e) Ibid.

tain that the earl of Bedford, the person with whom he lived in the strongest connexions, not long after, openly disapproved of the violence of the parliament party, and came over from them to the king.

To leave conjectures about what might have been, and return to what really did happen. He engaged in the civil war on the side of the parliament; and such was his influence in Warwickshire, that he carried along with him almost the whole county. He was of so much the more consequence to his party, that by him they had the castle of Warwick, which, by being situated in the heart of England, and fortified by nature, proved a most convenient place of arms, and one of the strongest of their garrisons.

The (f) lord Brooke having, in consequence of a commission from the parliament, in the months of June and July, 1642, arrayed the militia of the counties of Warwick and Stafford, repaired to London, to procure artillery and military stores for his castle; but before he went, he constituted sir Edward Peito, of Chesterton, governor, and left with him one or two pieces of small cannon, and what muskets and ammunition he could spare. On his return with a suitable train of artillery, he was met by the earl of Northampton, at Edgehill, with a considerable body of troops. The two lords at first prepared for action; but (says the author of the manuscript above mentioned) to prevent the effusion of blood, it was at last agreed between them, that lord Brooke should return back to Banbury with his ordnance, and that neither of them should fetch it from thence, without giving the other three days notice. However that may be, lord Northampton, on lord Brooke's return to London, came up to Banbury with a powerful body of horse and foot, surpris'd the castle, and carried off the cannon. He was no sooner master of this artillery, than he marched to Warwick; and having summoned sir Edward Peito to surrender the castle, upon his refusal, proceeded to besiege it.

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The siege was begun August the 7th, and continued till the 23d of that month; when the lord Brooke coming from London with a body of horse and foot, was met by part of the earl of Northampton's troops within five miles of Warwick, between Southam and Itchington, where a skirmish ensued, in which lord Brooke had the advantage. Upon this the siege was raised: lord Northampton retreated towards the North, and lord Brooke entered the castle, to the great joy of sir Edward Peito, and his small garrison, who, though poorly provided with ordnance and military stores, had defended the place a full fortnight.

The lord Brooke remained at Warwick, or in the neighbourhood, till towards the end of September, when the earl of Essex, with the parliament army, arrived at that town. Having intelligence that the king's army was then at Worcester, the earl, with lord Brooke and the whole army, advanced towards that place: but that he might not be impeded in his march, he left the most of his heavy ordnance, and what ammunition he had not immediately occasion for, at Warwick castle. The earl of Essex, on his approach to Worcester, finding that the king's army fled off towards Shrewsbury, and thence to the borders of Oxford and Warwickshire, prepared to follow them: but as his heavy carriages, from the badness of the roads, and the backwardness of the people in that country to furnish horses, could not be made to keep up with the army, it was thought proper that the lord Brooke should go on to Warwick, and from thence send supplies of ammunition to meet the army on their march. He arrived at that place the 22d of October: the day following he sent from the magazines of the castle some cart-loads of ammunition for the army, which the night before had come up to Kington, within two miles of Edgehill, where the king's army then lay. Lord Brooke having thus dispatched his carriages, set out about one of the clock, the same day, to join the army: but while he was on the road, the engagement began; which he was soon informed of, by the crowds who fled on the first charge of the king's horse. He prevailed with

many to return with him, and making what haste he could to join the battle, arrived in time to have some share, personally, in the success of the day, and in keeping the field the night following. His own regiment had marched with the general (g), and was one of those that fought in the right wing, which entirely broke the left of the king's army. The next day, in the evening, the earl of Essex, the rest of the nobility, and some others of distinction in the parliament army, came to Warwick: the whole army followed them the day after, and went into quarters of refreshment there, and in the neighbourhood. The prisoners of note were conducted to the castle; the chief of whom (says the author of the manuscript before mentioned, page 48.) was the earl of Lindsay, who being shot near the knee, died of his wound as he entered the castle, before he could be carried into his chamber.

Not long after the battle, viz. January 7, 1642-3, the lord Brooke was appointed general, and commander in chief (under the earl of Essex) of the associated counties of Warwick and Stafford, and the parts adjacent (h). In consequence of this commission, having cleared Warwickshire of all opposition, he advanced into Staffordshire; and hearing that lord Chesterfield, with about 300 men under his command, was in possession of Litchfield, resolved in the first place to dislodge them. He therefore took a troop of reformadoes, and 400 foot, which he had from London; to which he added 100 out of Warwick castle, 200 out of Coventry, and about 300 of the most forward of the country, who came and offered themselves; a troop of horse sent him by sir John Gell, and 100 dragoons; in all, about 1200 strong. With those, and one demi-culverin, and some small drakes, he advanced, and came before the town of Litchfield, on Wednesday the 1st of March. After some hot, but short service, he obliged lord Chesterfield to leave the town, and retire into the close, or yard belonging to the minster; a place, which by the strength of the walls, and its situation, was much more defensible. While his soldiers

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were assaulting this place, and particularly St. Chad's church, thereto adjoining, lord Brooke being withdrawn into a house, to give directions, as he was looking out of the window for that purpose, a musket-bullet struck him in the right (i) eye, of which he immediately died. His soldiers were so exasperated at his death, that sir John Gell being sent for, and supplying his place, the assault was renewed with more fury than before; the close was forced, and all within made prisoners.

Sir William Dugdale (k), speaking of this lord Brooke, gives this character of him: "A person he was, who for the nobleness of his extraction, and many personal endowments, deserved a better fate; at least to have fallen in a better cause; who (had he lived, it is believed by his friends) would soon have seen through the pretences of that faction."

Let us next see how his character (not only as a great man, but an able writer) appears in the hands of one of his own party, one of the most celebrated writers of his age: Milton(l), in a speech, in which he pleads for the LIBERTY of UNLICENSED PRINTING, addressing himself to the parliament, says, "I shall only repeat what I have learnt from one of your honourable number, a right honourable and pious lord, who, had he not sacrificed his life and fortune to the church and commonwealth, we had not now missed, and bewailed a worthy and undoubted patron of this argument. Ye know him, I am sure; yet I, for honour's sake, and may it be eternal to him, shall name him, the lord Brooke. He writing of episcopacy, and by the way, treating of sects and schisms, left you his vote, or rather now, the last words of his dying charge, which I know will ever be of dear and honoured regard with you; so full of meekness, and breathing charity, that next to the last testament of him who bequeathed love and peace to his disciples, I cannot call to

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(i) MS. præd. p. 57.

(l) Prose Works, vol. 1. page

(k) Bar. vol. 2. p. 443.

158.

“ mind where I have met with words more mild and peaceful.  
 “ He there exhorts us to bear with patience and humility,  
 “ those, however they may be miscalled, who desire to live  
 “ purely, in such use of God’s ordinances, as the best gui-  
 “ dance of their conscience gives them ; and to tolerate them,  
 “ though in some disconformity to ourselves. The book itself  
 “ will tell us more at large, being published to the world, and  
 “ dedicated to the parliament, by him, who, both for his life  
 “ and for his death, deserves, that what advice he left should  
 “ not lie by without perusal.”

After his death, which happened in the 36th year of his age, the parliament, by an ordinance, settled the wardship of the young lord Brooke, his son, upon Catherine, lady Brooke, his widow (m). And a few years after, the commons, on a message from the lords, voted 5000 l. for the use of his youngest, a posthumous son. By this lady he had issue, in all, five sons, viz. Francis, who succeeded him in honour and estate ; Robert, who succeeded his brother ; Edward and Algernon, who both died batchelors ; and Fulke, born after the death of his father, who succeeded his brother Robert.

FRANCIS GREVILLE, the eldest son, succeeded as Baron BROOKE ; but dying unmarried in the same year with his father,

ROBERT GREVILLE, the second son, succeeded his brother as Lord BROOKE. He was instrumental in the restoration of king Charles II. and was (n) one of the six lords sent by the house of peers to Holland, with twelve of the house of commons, to present the humble invitation and supplication of the parliament, “ That his majesty would be pleased to return, “ and take the government of the kingdom into his hands.” He was appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Stafford and city of Litchfield, on the 20th of August, 1660. He was constituted

(m) Rush. Hist. Coll. vol. 7. p. 965. (n) Clarend. Hist. vol. 6. p. 768.

constituted recorder of Warwick for life, in a new charter granted to that corporation; which office his predecessors, Fulke, the first lord Brooke, Robert lord Brooke, his father, and the earl of Bedford, his uncle, (during the minority of his brother Francis) had held before him. He was likewise chosen high steward of Stafford, and Stratford upon Avon. He contributed much to the embellishment of Warwick castle, by fitting up the state-apartment there, at a considerable expence, and in a manner suited to the taste of the times in which he lived. He married Anne, daughter, and at last sole heir, to John Doddington, esquire, son and heir of sir William Doddington of Bremer, in the county of Southampton, knight; by whom he had six sons, viz. John, Francis, Charles, Robert, William, and Fulke, who all died young; and two daughters; Anne, married to William earl of Kingston; and Doddington, to Charles earl, and afterwards duke of Manchester. He died at Bath the 13th of February, 1676, and leaving no male issue, was succeeded in honour and estate by Fulke, his youngest brother.

FULKE LORD BROOKE, soon after the death of his brother, was chosen recorder of Warwick; and upon the renewal of the charter of that corporation, was therein constituted recorder for life. He married, while his brother was alive, Sarah, daughter of sir Francis Dashwood, knight, and alderman of London; by whom he had issue four sons, and seven daughters, viz. Francis, his eldest son; Algernon, second son; Doddington, third son, who died at Bath unmarried, 1738; and Robert, fourth son, who died beyond the seas. Of the seven daughters, Catherine, the eldest, was married, first, to Baptist Noel, earl of Gainsborough, and secondly, to John Sheffield, duke of Buckingham; Anne, second daughter, died unmarried; Elizabeth, third daughter, was wedded to Francis lord Guildford; the three next daughters, Sarah, Mary, and Diana, died unmarried; and Henrietta, the youngest, was married to sir James Long, of Draycote in the county of Wilts, baronet. The said

ſaid Fulke, lord Brooke, died at his ſeat at Twickenham, in the county of Middleſex, in the 68th year of his age, on the 22d of October, 1710. Algernon, the ſecond ſon, married Mary, daughter of lord Arthur Somerſet, fifth ſon of Henry duke of Beaufort: by whom he had two daughters; Mary, married to Shuckburgh Boughton, eſquire; and Heſter: as alſo one ſon, Fulke Grevile, eſquire, who by Frances his wife, daughter of James Macartney, eſquire, hath iſſue ſix ſons; Algernon, who died young; William, James, Robert, Henry-Francis, and Charles; as alſo one daughter, Frances-Ann, married to John Crewe, of Crew hall, in the county of Cheſter, eſquire. The above-mentioned Francis, the eldeſt ſon, having married the lady Anne Wilmot, eldeſt daughter of John, and ſiſter and coheir of Charles earl of Rocheſter, (and widow of Henry Baynton, of Spy park in the county of Wilts, eſquire) died eleven days before his father, leaving iſſue, by the ſaid lady Anne, two ſons; Fulke, who ſucceeded his grandfather; and William: alſo two daughters; Elizabeth, who died unmarried; and Catherine, wedded to the honourable Charles Egerton, eſquire, the youngeſt ſon of John earl of Bridgewater.

FULKE LORD BROOKE ſurvived his father and grandfather but five months: he died at Univerſity college in Oxford, in February, 1711, and was ſucceeded by his brother William.

WILLIAM LORD BROOKE, ſoon after he came of age, was choſen recorder of Warwick. He married Mary, ſecond daughter and coheir of the honourable Henry Thynne, eſquire, who was only ſon to Thomas lord viſcount Weymouth, but died in the life-time of his father. By this lady (who died on the 29th of March, 1720) he had three ſons; William, who died four months old; Fulke, who departed this life, aged twenty-two months and ſix days; and Francis, now Earl Brooke, and Earl of Warwick. He died in the 33d year of his age, on the 28th of July, 1727.

FRANCIS,

FRANCIS, the present EARL BROOKE, and EARL OF WARWICK, succeeded his father, as Lord BROOKE, when but eight years old; and soon after he came of age, was chosen recorder of Warwick. In May, 1742, he married the honourable Elizabeth Hamilton, eldest daughter to the lord Archibald Hamilton, (a younger son of William duke of Hamilton) by the lady Jane Hamilton, daughter to James earl of Abercorn. On the 14th of April, 1743, he had a daughter, Louisa-Augusta, to whom his royal highness the prince of Wales was godfather, and the princess of Wales godmother; on the 11th of May, 1744, a second daughter, Frances-Elizabeth, now the wife of sir Henry Harpur, baronet; and on the 6th of July, 1745, a third, Charlotte-Mary, who married John lord Garlies, son to the earl of Galloway, and died on the 31st of May, 1763. These daughters were born in London. The year following he was, by letters patent, dated July 7, in the 20th year of king George II. raised to the dignity of an earl, by the title of EARL BROOKE of Warwick-castle, in the county of Warwick. And on the 16th of September, in the same year, he had a son, George, lord Greville, born at Warwick castle, the king doing him the honour of standing godfather by lord Conway his proxy. On the first of March, 1748, he had a fourth daughter, born at London, who was christened Isabella, but died the same day: and on the 12th of May, 1749, he had a second son, Charles-Francis, born at his house at North-end, in the county of Middlesex. On the death of the duke of Montagu, the King, on the 16th of July, 1749, was pleased to appoint him lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Warwick, in the room of his grace. On the 3d of February, 1751, he had a third son, Robert-Fulke, born in London. In March, 1753, he was made knight of the most ancient order of the Thistle. On the 13th of November, 1759, he was by patent created EARL OF WARWICK, and afterwards obtained a grant, to him and his descendants, earls of Warwick, for bearing the crest anciently used by the earls of that county, viz. A BEAR ERECT, ARGENT, MUZZLED, GULES, SUPPORT-

ING A RAGGED STAFF OF THE FIRST; and of which grant a copy is subjoined in the note\*. On the 26th of August, 1760, his lordship had a fifth daughter, born in London, and christened Ann.

## TITLES.

\* “ TO ALL AND SINGULAR, to whom these presents shall come,  
 “ Stephen Martin Leake, esquire, garter principal king of  
 “ arms, sendeth, GREETING.



“ WHEREAS the Right Honour-  
 “ able FRANCIS Earl BROOKE hath re-  
 “ presented unto the Right Honourable  
 “ Thomas Earl of Effingham, deputy  
 “ (with the Royal approbation) to the  
 “ Most Noble Edward Duke of Nor-  
 “ folk, earl marshal and hereditary  
 “ marshal of England, THAT his Ma-  
 “ jesty having been graciously pleased,  
 “ by letters patent under the great seal  
 “ of Great-Britain, bearing date the  
 “ thirteenth day of November last, in  
 “ the thirty-third year of his reign, to grant unto him, and the heirs  
 “ male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity, style, and title,  
 “ of EARL OF WARWICK: AND being desirous to bear the crest  
 “ antiently used by the Earls of Warwick, viz. a BEAR Erect,  
 “ argent, muzzled, gules, supporting a RAGGED STAFF of the first,  
 “ (the same not being the right of any other person) did therefore  
 “ request his Lordship’s warrant for my granting the same unto him  
 “ and his descendants, being Earls of Warwick: AND FORAS-  
 “ MUCH as his Lordship, duly considering the premises, did, by  
 “ warrant under his hand and seal, bearing date the ninth day of  
 “ February last, order and direct me to grant and assign such crest  
 “ accordingly: KNOW YE THEREFORE, That I, the said garter,  
 “ in pursuance of the consent of the said Earl of Effingham, and  
 “ by virtue of the letters patent of my office, under the great  
 “ seal of Great-Britain, do, by these presents, confirm and grant  
 “ unto the said Earl Brooke, Earl of Warwick, the crest following,  
 “ viz.

## T I T L E S.

The Right Honourable Francis Greville Earl Brooke of Warwick Castle, Earl of Warwick, Baron Brooke of Beauchamp's Court in the county of Warwick, Knight of the Most Ancient Order of the Thistle, and Recorder of the Town of Warwick.

## C R E A T I O N S.

Baron Brooke of Beauchamp's Court, in the county of Warwick, by letters patent dated the 9th of January, in the 18th year of king James I. 1620; Earl Brooke of Warwick Castle, in the county of Warwick, by patent dated the 7th of July, in the 20th year of king George II. 1746; and Earl of Warwick, by patent dated the 27th of November, 1759.

## A R M S.

Sable, on a cross within a border ingrailed, or, five pellets.

## C R E S T S.

“ viz. On a wreath, a Bear erect, argent, muzzled, gules, supporting a Ragged Staff of the first, as the same are in the margin hereof more plainly depicted; to be borne and used, for ever hereafter, by him the said Earl Brooke, Earl of Warwick, and his lawful descendants, being Earls of Warwick, without the lett or interruption of any person or persons whatsoever: IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I, the said garter principal king of arms, have to these presents subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, the second day of April, in the thirty-third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord, GEORGE the Second, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. and in the year of our Lord, 1760.

“ S. MARTIN LEAKE, Garter.”

## CRESTS.

Out of a ducal coronet, gules, a swan with wings expanded, argent, beaked, of the first. And,

On a wreath of his colours, a bear erect, argent, muzzled, gules, supporting a ragged staff of the first.

## SUPPORTERS.

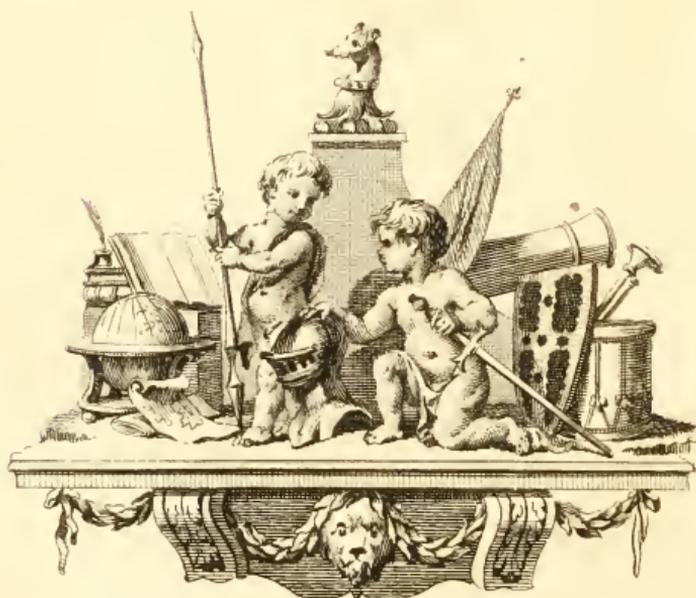
Two swans with wings expanded, argent, legged, sable, beaked and ducally collared, gules.

## MOTTO.

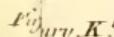
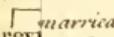
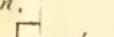
VIX EA NOSTRA VOVO.

## CHIEF SEAT.

Warwick castle, in the county of Warwick.



*e. f. G. of Warwick.*

*Margaret*  *K<sup>t</sup>*  
*John Greville*  *married*  
*1<sup>st</sup> son,* *and Ludlow.*  
*John Greville*  *un, dau. of Sir*  
*ob. France, K<sup>t</sup>*

*Sir Thomas*  
*took the No*  
*Weston K<sup>t</sup>*

*Sir Edw. Greville, Esq.*

*Sir John Greville of Willoughby.*

<i>Sir Edw. Greville, K<sup>t</sup></i>	<i>Cath. mar. Giles</i>	<i>Mary, mar. William</i>	<i>Bland. Ob. S.P.</i>
	<i>Read,</i>	<i>Harris,</i>	

*Lodowick Greville, Esq.*  *Marv, dau. of Rich Copley, Esq.*

*Sir Edward Greville, Esq. suc. Brooke,*  *Cath. dau. of Fran<sup>t</sup> Part of Bedford.*

*John Greville Ob., S.P.*



*Francis Greville, dau. of Sir Baron Brocks, Dashwood 1642. Ob., S.P.*

*Charles John William & Frances*

<i>Francis Greville, Ob. Vita Pa<sup>t</sup></i>	<i>Henrietta, Ann Sarah</i>	<i>man S. Jam<sup>t</sup> Mary &amp; Diana</i>
	<i>Long Bart.,</i>	<i>all Ob. unmarr.</i>



*Frances Greville, mar. John Crew, Esq.*

*Fulke Greville Charles Egerton, son Brooke, 1718 of Bridgewater.*

*William Greville, Ob. Young.* *Archibald Duke of*

<i>George Greville, 1<sup>st</sup> son, 1763.</i>	<i>ry, mar. Isabella, Ann.</i>
	<i>ries, Ob. died Young.</i>

## C R E S T S.

Out of a ducal coronet, gules, a swan with wings expanded, argent, beaked, of the first. And,

On a wreath of his colours, a bear erect, argent, muzzled, gules, supporting a ragged staff of the first.

## S U P P O R T E R S.

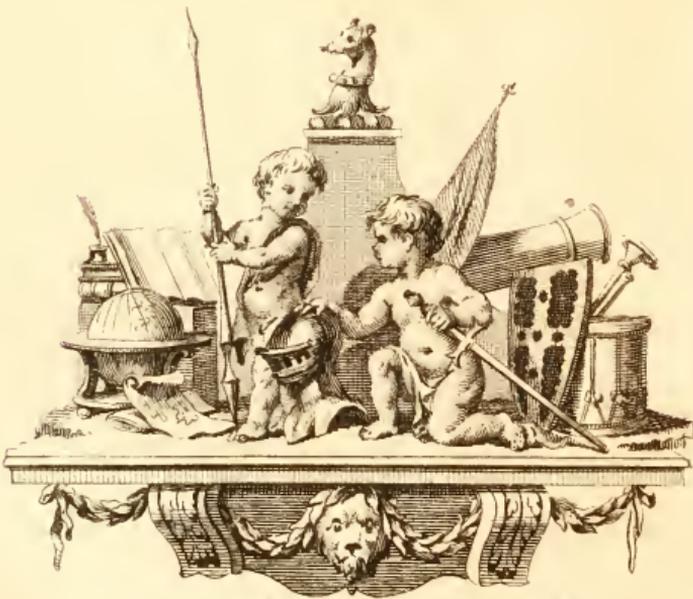
Two swans with wings expanded, argent, legged, sable, beaked and ducally collared, gules.

## M O T T O.

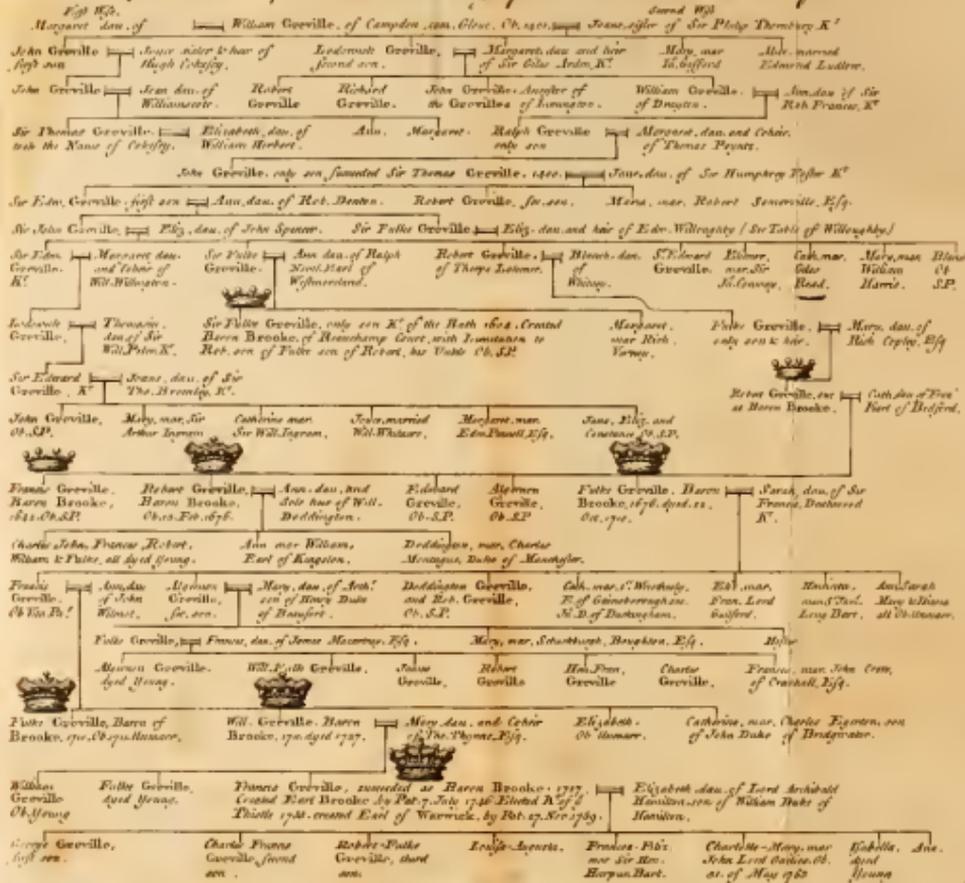
VIX EA NOSTRA VOVO.

## C H I E F S E A T.

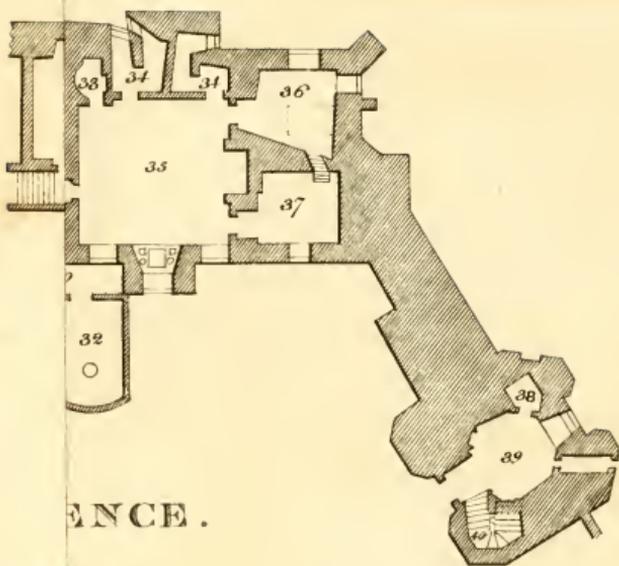
Warwick castle, in the county of Warwick.



*A Genealogical Table of the Noble Family of Greville Earl Brooke & Warwick.*







ENCE.

	F.	I	F.	I	Rooms
	Height		Height		
.....	47.0	26.0	12.0		
1	24.10	7.6	10.2		
2	6.5	5.2	—		
3	8.6	8.6	9.0		Stair Case
4	11.6	8.0	9.0		Appt. Vestibule
5	16.4	13.5	12.0		
6	16.0	13.6	12.0		
7	27.11	9.0	12.0		
8	10.0	7.0	—		
9	20.6	4.7	—		
10	16.0	10.7	7.3		
11	16.0	10.7	7.3		
12	5.1	3.0	—		
13	—	—	—		
14	—	—	—		
15	24.5	23.7	12.7		
16	12.0	12.0	13.9		Room
17	12.7	11.2	13.7		
18	5.0	3.6	—		den tower
19	13.9	12.6	12.0		
20	—	—	—		

T. Miller sculp



The Cellar Plan of Warwick Castle.

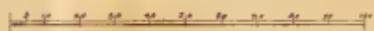


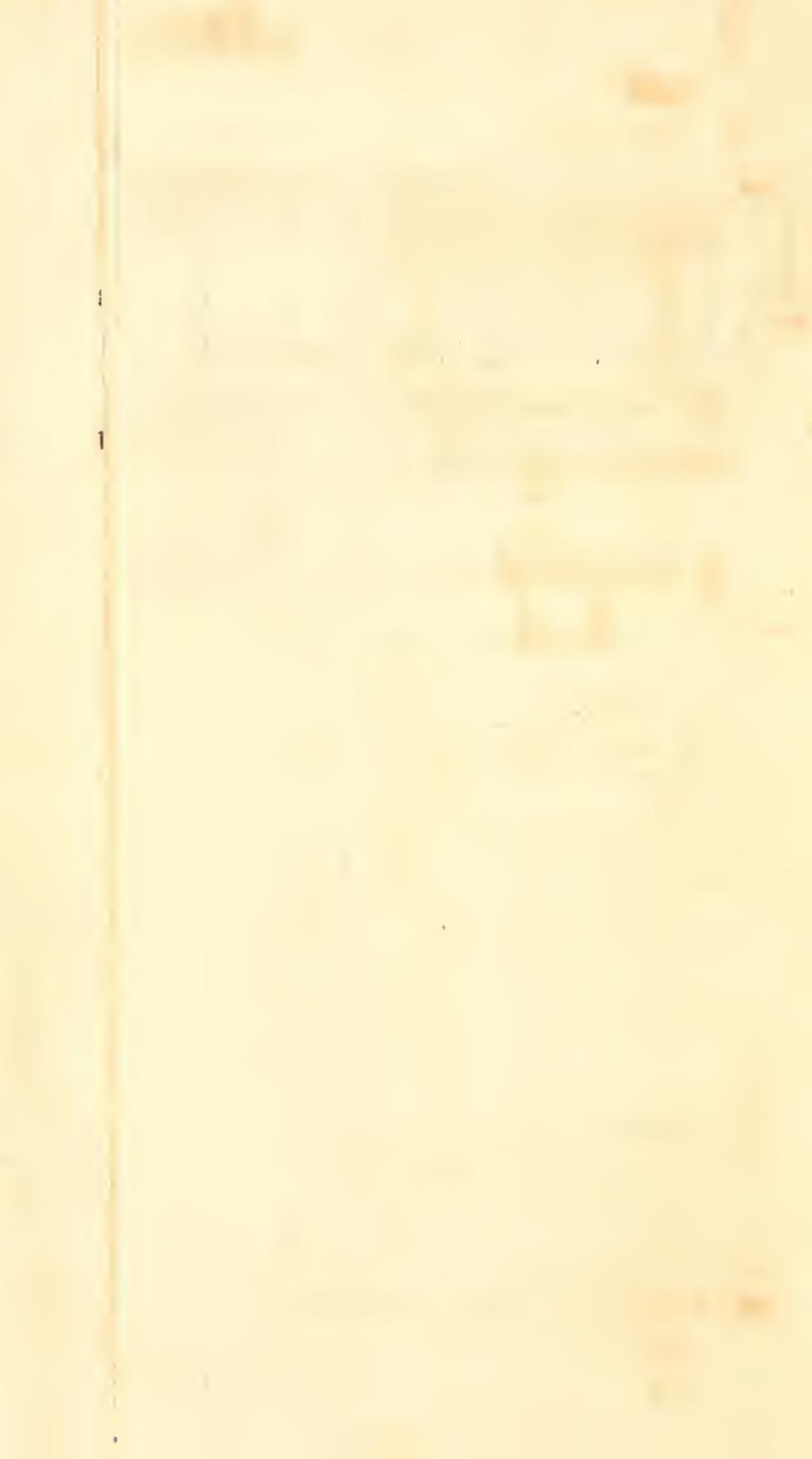
REFERENCE.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
1	Old Servant's Bedchamber	25.7	15.3	9.5																	
2	Steward's Room	19.8	18.5	9.5																	
3	Man's Case	16.0	10.0																		
4	Housekeepers Room	15.0	15.0	9.5																	
5	Servants Room	14.8	14.0	9.5																	
6	Passage	37.5	5.0	9.5																	
7	Butlers Stairway	24.0	10.0	9.5																	
8	Wine Cellar	20.8	25.0	12.0																	
9	Passage		7.0	12.0																	
10	Stair		5.0																		
11	Wine Cellar	29.0	35.0	12.0																	
12	Wood Ho	10.7	9.0	12.0																	
13	D <sup>o</sup>	16.4	15.0	12.0																	
14	D <sup>o</sup>	15.0	2.0	12.0																	
15	Small Beer Cellar	25.8	12.0	12.0																	
16	Servants Hall	25.0	12.0	12.0																	
17	Passage		7.0	12.6																	
18	Coals	16.1	12.8	13.9																	
19	Old Kitchen Stairway	12.6	12.6	12.0																	
20	Wine Cellar under Chapel	23.7	16.0	13.0																	

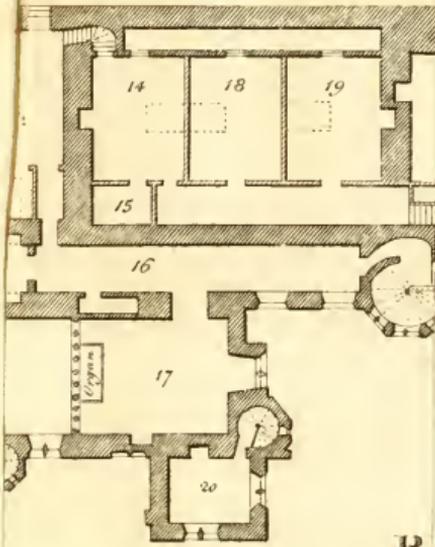
REFERENCE.

	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	
21	The Old Kitchen	17.0	26.0	12.0																	
22	Chantry	14.0	7.0	10.2																	
23	Stair Ho	6.5	3.2																		
24	Cellar under Chapel Case	8.5	8.6	9.0																	
25	D <sup>o</sup> under Chapel Case	6.8	0.0	0.0																	
26	Stair	16.4	13.5	12.0																	
27	D <sup>o</sup>	16.0	13.0	12.0																	
28	Passage	27.1	3.0	12.0																	
29	Stair Room	10.0	7.0																		
30	Stair	20.0	4.7																		
31	Coals	11.0	10.7	7.3																	
32	Wood	16.0	10.7	7.3																	
33	Chantry	5.1	3.0																		
34	Stair Room																				
35	Kitchen	24.5	23.7	12.7																	
36	Coals Bed Room	12.0	12.0	15.9																	
37	Stairway	22.7	11.2	10.7																	
38	Chantry in Chapel Tower	5.0	5.6																		
39	Room in D <sup>o</sup>	13.9	12.6	12.0																	
40	Staircase in D <sup>o</sup>																				



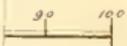


*Castle .*



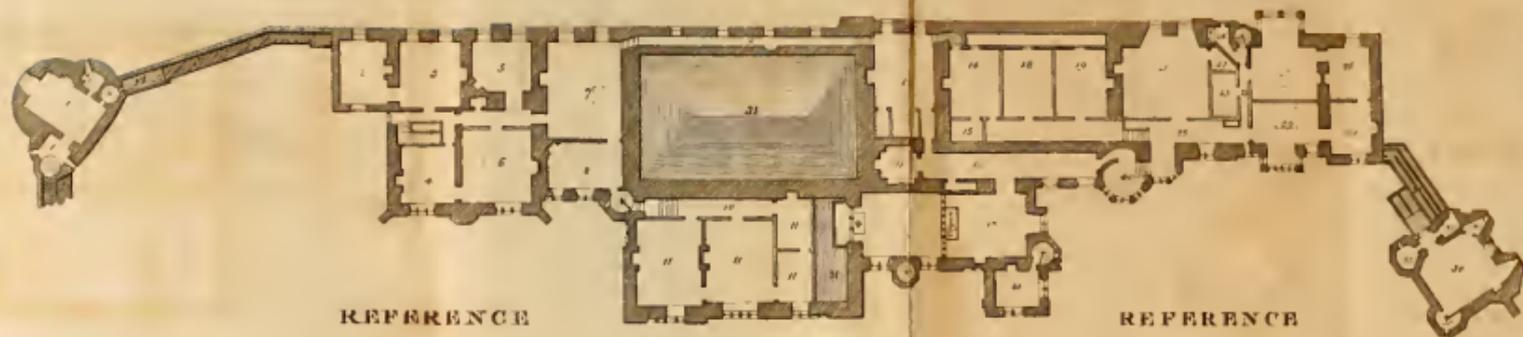
R

17	Mud
18	Blue
19	D <sup>o</sup>
20	Room
21	Tap
22	Close
23	Serv <sup>ts</sup>
24	Water
25	Pass
26	.
27	L <sup>o</sup>
28	Ham
29	D <sup>o</sup>
30	Room
31	Room
32	Water





The Bed Chamber Plan of Warwick Castle.



REFERENCE

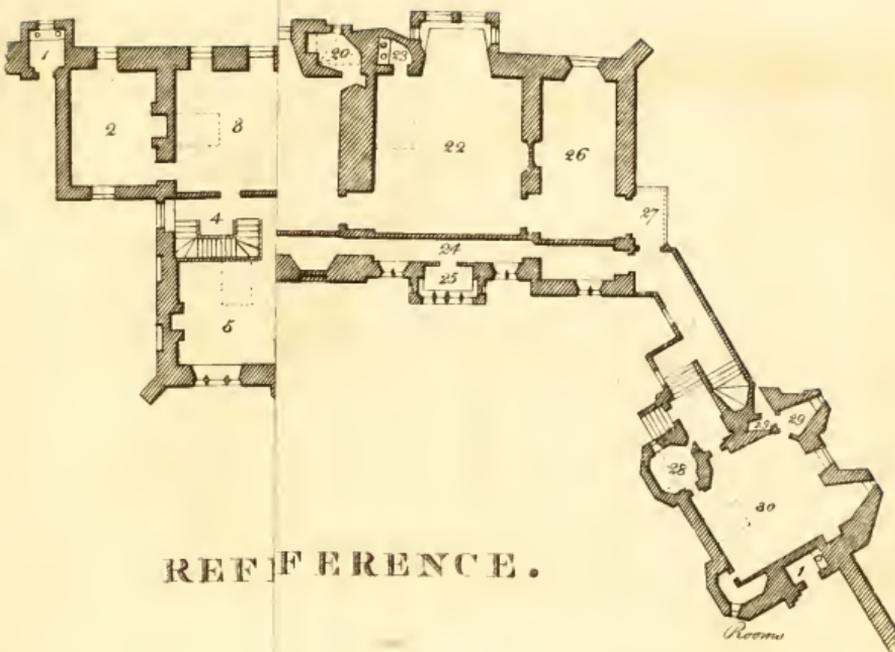
- |    |                              |
|----|------------------------------|
| 1  | Rooms in Orsew Tower         |
| 2  | Green Laminak Drapery Room   |
| 3  | G. Bed Room                  |
| 4  | Dressing Room                |
| 5  | Little Cotton Bed Room       |
| 6  | Great d.                     |
| 7  | Red Bed Room                 |
| 8  | Couch d.                     |
| 9  | Passage                      |
| 10 | L.                           |
| 11 | Rooms over of Ser. Din. Room |
| 12 | Wool Bed Room                |
| 13 | China Room                   |
| 14 | Yellow Paper Room            |
| 15 | Closest                      |
| 16 | Passage                      |

REFERENCE

- |    |                               |
|----|-------------------------------|
| 17 | Muson Room                    |
| 18 | Blue & White Bed Room         |
| 19 | L.                            |
| 20 | Room over of Chapel Vestibule |
| 21 | Inspector's Bed Room          |
| 22 | Chapel                        |
| 23 | Ser. Room                     |
| 24 | Wardent House                 |
| 25 | Passage                       |
| 26 | Lady Ser. in Bed Room         |
| 27 | L. Drawing Room               |
| 28 | Wardent Bed Room              |
| 29 | L.                            |
| 30 | Rooms in of Garden Tower      |
| 31 | Moat                          |
| 32 | Water Tower                   |





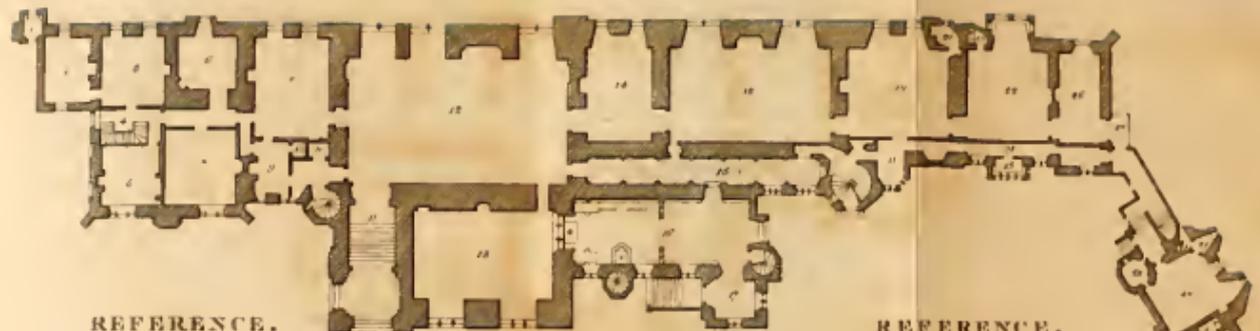


## REFERENCE.

Rooms  
Height

		F	I	F	I	F	I
	.....	50.11	18.0	15.6	11.0		
2	Droping Vestibule.....	9.9	8.0	11.8			
3	Gr Room.....	46.10	25.11	17.6			
4	Gard Room.....	29.6	22.11	14.10			
5	Queen.....	8.0	5.1				
6	Dressing Window.....	13.7	8.6				
7	Libr & Bed Rooms.....	24.4	24.0	14.10			
8	Preser & Closet.....	6.8	5.9				
9	Waitingage.....	50.2	4.6				
10 10	Closet.....	8.0	5.1				
11	Porch id Room.....	24.4	18.0	12.7			
12	Hall & my.....	10.2	5.4				
13	New Gents Lodging Room.....	7.7	7.7				
14	Antic.....	7.7	8.9				
15	Passag Room in Garden Tower.....	15.4	13.6	10.0			



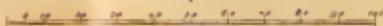


REFERENCE.

REFERENCE.

	Rooms			
	1	2	3	4
Dressing Room.	19.1	12.0	12.2	
Bed Room	19.7	12.0	12.8	
Stair Case	16.0	11.5		
Open Bed Room	14.10	14.7	14.0	
Dressing Room	18.0	14.1	12.8	
Library	20.4	20.0	12.8	
Breakfast Room	20.0	20.9	12.0	
Waiting Room	12.7	11.2	12.0	
Closets	6.0	8.0	12.0	
	2.0	2.4		
Porch	14.5	10.4		
Hall	61.11	33.5	25.7	
New Dining Room	43.0	25.0	12.0	
W.C. Room	12.9	12.8	12.8	
Saloon	71.4	6.5		

	Rooms			
	5	6	7	8
16 The Chapel	51.11	18.0	12.0	
17 Chapel Vestibule	9.0	8.0	11.0	
18 Pew Room	46.0	13.0	17.6	
19 Billiard Room	29.6	23.11	14.10	
20 Closets	8.0	8.1		
21 Passage Window	10.7	8.5		
22 New Bed Room	24.4	24.0	14.10	
23 Water Closet	6.8	8.9		
24 Passage	50.2	4.6		
25 Closets	8.0	8.1		
26 Invalid Room	24.4	10.0	12.7	
27 Balcony	10.4	5.4		
28 Servants Lodging Room	7.7	7.7		
29 Closets	7.7	8.9		
30 Lodge Room in Garden Tower	13.4	12.0	12.0	



is Miles only



# I N D E X.

## A.

**A**BITOT, Adeline, 28.  
 ———— Elneline, 27.  
 ———— Roger, 27.  
 ———— Urfo, 26.

Acton, family, 8.  
 ———— Iron, 9.  
 ———— fir John, 9.

Alceſter, manor, 32, 65, 67, 68,  
 69, 72, 82.  
 ———— monaſtery, 72.

Alderney iſle, 52, 58.

Alwine, earl of Warwick, 13.

Amesfield, 34.

Amphill manor, 8.

Ardene, fir Giles, 7.  
 ———— pedigree, 7.

Arthur, king, 12.

Arundel, Richard, earl of, 41.  
 ———— Joane, 41.  
 ———— Philip, earl of, 81.

Aſhley, Thomas, lord, 37.

Atherſtone manor, 55.

## B

Bardolph, family, 8.  
 ———— Hugh, lord, 9.

Barrington, fir Thomas, 60.

Baſſet, Philippa, 22.  
 ———— Ralph, lord, 39.  
 ———— Thomas, 22.

Baynton, Henry, 96.

Beauchamp, Adeline, 27.  
 ———— Agnes, 39.  
 ———— of Alceſter, 32, 64.  
 ———— Amy, 34, 51.

Beauchamp, Ann, 34, 52, 69.  
 ———— Ann, counteſs of War-  
 wick, 53, 55, 56,  
 57.  
 ———— Baron of St. Amand,  
 67.  
 ———— Baron of Bedford, 26.  
 ———— Baron Bergavenny,  
 39, 41, 42.  
 ———— Baron of Bletſho, 65.  
 ———— Baron of Elmeley, 25.  
 ———— Baron of Kedermin-  
 ſter, 32.  
 ———— Baron of Powyke, 68,  
 70.  
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